

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

No. 338, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Cyprus: Its History, its Present Resources, and Future Prospects. By R. Hamilton Lang, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus. (Macmillan.)

A LITTLE more than three years ago I had occasion to remark in the pages of this journal that one of the least-known provinces of the Turkish Empire was the island of Cyprus, and that in his brief visit to the interior of that island M. Seiff was traversing ground as yet untrampled by the tourist.* It is needless to point out how great an alteration has taken place since that time. During the last few months the name of Cyprus has been in everybody's mouth; and shoals of letters from newspaper correspondents have conveyed the first impressions of intelligent observers in what may be justly termed, with respect to the greater part of their readers, an unknown region; while the admirable sketches in the illustrated papers have made them at once familiar with the character and leading features of its scenery. Among the communications thus elicited by the sudden announcement of the annexation of Cyprus to the British Empire were two papers by Mr. R. H. Lang, published in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August and September last, which were honourably distinguished as exceptions to the necessarily hasty and ephemeral character of the greater part of the information thus collected. Mr. Lang had resided in the island for a period of not less than nine years, as manager of the branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank established at Larnaca, besides discharging for considerable portions of that time consular duties as acting Vice-Consul, during the absence of the regular officials. He has consequently not only had the advantage of a long residence, but, as he justly claims, his position gave him special opportunities for studying questions of taxation and administration, and brought him into intimate relations with Turkish functionaries of all ranks. At the same time, his antiquarian researches, and, still more, his occupation of a farm upon his own account, brought him into constant contact with the peasants, and gave him an insight which he could not otherwise have obtained into their condition, character, and grievances.

The results of Mr. Lang's experience were embodied by him in the two articles already referred to, and have been reprinted, almost without alteration, in the volume now

brought before the public, of which they constitute by far the most valuable portion. Unfortunately, he or his publishers have thought fit to fill it up to the requisite dimensions of a library book, by prefixing to this useful information a history of the island, in which the few episodes that are familiar to all scholars from their connexion with the general history of Greece are related at very unnecessary length, while it is of course impossible for either Mr. Lang or anyone else to add any information concerning the general history of the island during the long intervals when it is unnoticed by the Greek historians. He indeed indulges in various speculations concerning its earliest history, into which it is unnecessary here to follow him. The student of antiquity may be disposed to ask with some curiosity what authority he can have for the assertion that from the ninth to the seventh century B.C. the island had attained to great prosperity (p. 211); but nine-tenths of his readers will turn to those portions of his book which treat of the present condition of the island, and in estimating its future prospects "a man of practical mind" will scarcely be much influenced by the consideration of its supposed prosperity eight or nine hundred years before the Christian era.

With respect to one of the most important considerations, as affecting the probable success of British rule in the island—the character of its inhabitants—Mr. Lang's testimony is decidedly favourable. "Unlike the Cretans," he tells us, "the people of Cyprus are most easily governed. Brigandage is unknown, and the Sublime Porte ruled with hardly any military force." Mr. Lang himself had frequently occasion, during the Abyssinian war, to send large sums of money into the interior for the purchase of mules. These sums were sent in English sovereigns, "which were intrusted to native muleteers without escort, and who gave no receipt." But not a pound went astray, nor did one of the numerous agents to whom the purchases were entrusted defraud him of a farthing (p. 206). Equally strong is the evidence that he gives to their good conduct during a severe drought which afflicted the island in 1870. Their patience under suffering was exemplary, while their tranquil and childlike gratitude when the long-looked-for rain came at last is described as "a strange and touching sight" (p. 254).

The liability to these droughts, which recur, as in India, at irregular intervals, but are not unfrequent, presents, as Mr. Lang himself admits, one of the greatest obstacles to the development of agriculture in Cyprus. The rainfall in the island is at all times much less than on the neighbouring coast of Syria; and even the few years over which Mr. Lang's meteorological records extend exhibit, as he expresses it, "two good years and two years of distressing drought." It is very possible, as he suggests, that this evil may be eventually modified in some degree by the planting of trees, but such a remedy must needs be one of slow operation.

Another disadvantage with which the cultivator in Cyprus has to contend is that of the swarms of locusts, which from time immemorial have been the scourge of the island.

But this evil has of late years been successfully dealt with, and under the enlightened administration of Saïd Pasha the destruction of their eggs was carried on in such a systematic manner that, at the end of two years (in 1869), the complete extermination of the locusts was the result. Whether they have since reappeared Mr. Lang does not tell us, but there can be no doubt that comparatively little care and vigilance will suffice to prevent a renewal of their ravages. In this respect the insular position of Cyprus gives it a great advantage over Syria, Egypt, or Algeria.

Mr. Lang's remarks on the agriculture of the island are of special value as being the result, not merely of his own observation, but of his own experience, he having himself rented a farm during the greater part of his residence in Cyprus. Hence the last chapter in the present volume, entitled "My Farm in Cyprus," forms an interesting supplement to his general remarks on the agriculture of the island, and will be well worth the study of anyone who entertains the idea of investing his money in agricultural speculations in this our last-acquired dependency. For the general reader the result may be briefly summed up: that although in Mr. Lang's opinion "capital administered with practical knowledge, economy, and temperance, would certainly find a handsome return in agricultural enterprise in Cyprus," the island does not possess the same advantages either of soil or climate that are to be found in our Australian colonies. Hence there is little reason to suppose that it will attract many English settlers, while for English labourers the extreme heat of the climate renders it almost wholly unfit. Mr. Lang, indeed, in his desire to take a favourable view of everything connected with the island, denies that the climate can justly be called unhealthy; but on this head, unfortunately, the experience of our soldiers, since these chapters of his book were written, will outweigh any conclusions previously formed upon the subject. It appears, indeed, that the fevers generated upon the island are not of so "pernicious" a character as those which prevail in some other districts of the Mediterranean; but a climate "where the thermometer generally stands at about 90° in the shade," and where constant care and watchfulness are required to guard against attacks of fever or dysentery, can scarcely be called a healthy one, and is, at all events, not calculated to attract emigrants as settlers.

In the first burst of enthusiasm that greeted the acquisition of Cyprus by the British Government, it was believed that the island contained boundless stores of mineral wealth, which only required to be worked in an intelligent manner. Hardly anyone in England seems to have been aware that its resources in this respect had been the subject of a special investigation by M. Gaudry, who had made a regular geological examination of the island for the French Government. The result of his observations was decidedly unfavourable. Vast heaps of scoriae sufficiently identified the localities where the celebrated copper mines had been worked in antiquity; but M. Gaudry ascertained by experiment that these scoriae would not, as in the case of the silver mines

* ACADEMY, August 28, 1875.

of Laurium in Attica, repay the labour of resmelting, and he saw no ground for anticipating that the working of the mines themselves could be resumed with advantage.

There seems no doubt, as Mr. Lang observes, that Napoleon III. at one time contemplated the acquisition of Cyprus: it was with a view to this design that he employed M. Gaudry to make a general survey of the island, both geologically and with a view to its agricultural resources. It is from this report that Mr. Lang has derived the two maps, the one geological, the other agricultural, which he has inserted in the present volume, and which are among the few additions of any real value that he has made to the matter already published in *Macmillan's Magazine*. What were the reasons that induced the French Emperor to abandon the project of annexing Cyprus, we know not; but there will probably not be found at the present moment very many persons in this country who will rejoice that the responsibility should have devolved upon our shoulders. It may reasonably be expected that Cyprus will benefit much by passing under British rule, and will even contribute in some degree to the improvement of the neighbouring districts of Cilicia and Syria. But so far as England is concerned it is difficult to believe that the economical advantages of this new possession are such as to justify or reward its acquisition; and Mr. Lang's book, notwithstanding his decided disposition to make the best of the case, will hardly contribute much to counteract this impression.

E. H. BUNBURY.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

The History of the English Bible. By the Rev. W. F. Moulton, M.A., D.D., Master of the Leys School, Cambridge. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Our English Bible: its Translations and Translators. By John Stoughton, D.D. (Religious Tract Society.)

PEOPLE are not likely to starve for want of knowledge of the history of our English Bible and its successive translations. In addition to the different works of various kinds which have appeared on this subject, we have now two rival popular accounts, occupying precisely the same ground. The headings of the different chapters in each are almost identical. Both authors have included in their accounts of the translations—somewhat prematurely, we think—a history of the appointment by Convocation of a Revision Committee; and they have used the very same facsimile of the beginning of the thirteenth chapter of St. John to illustrate their account of the first edition of Tyndale's version. Of course the two books very much resemble each other; both are very prettily got up, both outside and inside. The two titles fairly describe the contents of the two works respectively, Dr. Stoughton occasionally indulging in anecdotes about the translators which are unconnected with the translations, and Dr. Moulton confining his attention more closely to the versions themselves and the specimens which he has inserted.

Dr. Moulton's publication is a reprint of

some papers which appeared in the *Bible Educator*, and Dr. Stoughton has had the advantage of seeing them in print, though the two works appear simultaneously. We may observe that both of these writers would have profited by paying a little more attention to the different publications of Mr. Francis Fry on this subject. His labours are but little alluded to by either of them, and Dr. Stoughton does not appear to have seen the valuable little pamphlet on the "Standard Edition of the English New Testament," in which it is said that the Genevan version differs from that published at Geneva in 1557 sixty-four times in two passages containing fifty-six verses. Dr. Moulton apparently has seen it, for he has selected the same chapter in St. Luke for the comparison of the two editions, but he has not chronicled his obligations to Mr. Fry's work.

Both these books are written from a Protestant point of view, and neither of the writers, therefore, fairly represents the opposition which the Church has from time to time offered to unauthorised attempts at translating the Scriptures into the vernacular, such opposition having generally been levelled against particular versions with heretical explanations. This, we need hardly say, was especially the case as regards Tyndale's version. Of the two, however, Dr. Stoughton's book is more disfigured by the persistent allusions to what he considers the inconsistency of the Papal system with the teachings of the New Testament. Again, neither of the writers has attempted to describe the evidence of the Calvinistic bias which has been always prominent in English translations of the Bible. They have both faintly alluded to the tone adopted, one objecting to narrow-mindedness, the other, as it were apologetically, observing that only seven of the notes in the Genevan Bible of 1560 on the Epistle to the Romans are Calvinistic. Neither of them seems to have noticed what is by far the most important feature in the circulation of these Genevan Bibles—viz., the insertion of a Calvinistic Catechism on two leaves between the Old and New Testament in all the editions from 1579 to 1615. Nor, again, has either commented on the Calvinistic tone which is frequently to be found in the Authorised Version of 1611.

Dr. Stoughton has brought to light one curious piece of domestic history. It has commonly been supposed that Whittingham, the celebrated Dean of Durham who was never ordained, married Calvin's sister, and Dr. Moulton himself has stated this. From the archives of the English exiles at Geneva it appears that William Whittingham, of Chester in England, and Catherine Jaquemayne, of Orleans in France, presented a son for baptism August 17, 1557, representing their marriage to have taken place on November 15 preceding. Mrs. Whittingham was, therefore, a sister of Calvin's wife.

It will be seen from what we have said that both these volumes are more or less superficial. Dr. Moulton's is the more scholarlike production of the two; but for critical purposes they are both utterly valueless. Dr. Moulton's knowledge of history is not sufficient to protect him from making

the absurd assertion that Cromwell succeeded Wolsey as Lord High Chancellor of England; and, to take only one portion of Dr. Stoughton's book, we may remark that his account of the Coverdale Bible is full of blunders. In his attempt to represent the titles of two editions of 1535 he has varied in twenty particulars of stopping and spelling from the originals. He quotes Mr. Stevens as considering Lord Leicester's copy as perfect, whereas Mr. Stevens neither says nor implies any such thing; and the extract he has himself quoted from Mr. Fry, taken with its context, proves the exact contrary. How is it possible that a volume should be perfect when the recto of one leaf begins with the words "are able to make satisfaction" and there is no other leaf to match it? Neither, again, has Mr. Fry said or implied anything which "makes it appear probable that the Bible contained no royal dedication." Both of these writers are entirely at sea when they treat of the edition of Tyndale's Testament published at Antwerp with the date November 1534, and the two other editions known as that of 1535 and 1535-4, respectively. But in a short notice like this we cannot go further into particulars. We hope, however, shortly to recur to the subject in a longer notice of Mr. Fry's recently published and most elaborately-executed description of forty different editions of Tyndale's Testament.

NICHOLAS POCCOCK.

Cabul: the Ameer, his Country, and his People. By Phil Robinson. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS little book, hastily compiled to meet an immediate want, is not good even of its kind. The portrait on its cover of Shere Ali gives no idea of his long, sour face; and the map is a poor one, covering far too much ground for its size, and calculated to puzzle rather than instruct the ordinary reader, who has very little acquaintance with the subject, and who alone will think of depending on this brochure for information.

"The only authors quoted," says Mr. Robinson, "are masters of the subject—Rawlinson, Vambéry, Bellew, Elphinstone, Ferrier and Schuyler"—most of whom know next to nothing personally about Afghanistan, and four of whom are very far from being masters of that subject. No one is entitled at the present day to attempt a general description of that country who has not had before him the elaborate Gazetteer of Afghanistan which forms a portion of the series of semi-secret volumes on Central Asia printed, but not published, by the Indian Foreign Office. Mr. Robinson makes no reference to that book, and there is no trace in his production of his having seen it, or of any acquaintance with Ritter's admirable summary of our earlier knowledge of Afghanistan, or of Grigorieff's additions to that summary. Philologists will be surprised to hear of the Púshú language that "its roots strike equally into Hebrew, Sanscrit, Asiatic [*sic*], and Persian, with a large admixture of words derived from no known source." The zoologist will hardly be satisfied with the statement that "the animals of Afghanistan

are the horse, camel, and sheep;" and even as important a part as that of those mentioned is played by the dog, the donkey, and the goat. The historian will wonder at the statement (p. 69) that 26,000 of our people were massacred in Afghanistan, when 15,000 was the outside, including camp-followers of all kinds. Another bad historical error lies in his statement that the Peshawur Conference occurred in 1876, for that is calculated to ascribe it to Lord Northbrook's, and not Lord Lytton's, Viceroyship. And the geographer may object to the statement that "southward, but still subjects of the Ameer of Cabul, are the Brahoes and Beluches." At page 11 we are told, in reference to our punishment of the Afghans for their massacre of our troops, that—

"Swift as tigers our Army of Vengeance dashed upon the murderer's den. The British Infantry rushed into the Khyber Pass, and, scaling its cliffs, swept out the mountaineers from crevice and ravine, while the main body, breaking down the barricades with which, in their impotent malignity, the hill-men had crowded the Pass, hurried on towards the devoted city."

That is extremely fine; but at page 67 the tune is entirely changed, and we are told that—

"The attempt of General Pollock with his army of relief to force the Khyber Pass was tedious and difficult. At the fort of Ali Musjid he experienced a severe check, and it was not until the 10th of April that he was heard of at Jellalabad."

This statement about Ali Musjid has been contradicted by Sir George Pollock's biographer, and both paragraphs are incorrect. On the whole, however, Mr. Robinson writes so as to represent the conquest of Afghanistan as a very light and easy thing; and this is the worst feature of his pamphlet. He tries to show that we conquered Afghanistan easily after the massacres, and that we can do so much more easily now; but he quite leaves out of view what the experience of our recent fighting in Afghanistan has been and what have been the lessons taught with regard to defensive warfare by Plevna, the Balkans, and Bosnia. In the Umbeyla Campaign our troops (chiefly of crack European regiments) were on three separate occasions driven out of the Crag Picket by the Bonairs. After our experience of that and of other expeditions, as when the Mahsoods cut their way up to a mountain battery and were bayoneted immediately in front of it, what can we say of such a statement as the following about the Afghans?

"They have never yet faced ten men together, nor dared to go beyond running distance of their rocks. Like their own hill-leopards, they have just audacity enough to drop down in the twilight upon a passer-by, but not the courage to face in the daylight an armed man."

And yet, on its second title-page, this is called "A Pamphlet of Facts about the Country, the Ameer, and the People!"

Plevna and Bosnia have indicated what defensive warfare may become even in the hands of savages. On this subject Mr. Robinson is anything but a safe guide, and displays either great want of judgment or something worse. He also mixes up history and geography in a confused and confusing way; his spelling is absurd, judged by any

rule; and, short as the pamphlet is, its arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, is perplexing. Perhaps it may be of use to him to mention that the critic who now deplores his present appearance before the English public was among the first to give a most hearty welcome to his first appearance, as the author of *In My Indian Garden*.
ANDREW WILSON.

Sporting Sketches with Pen and Pencil. By Francis Francis and A. W. Cooper. (Field Office.)

FROM its contents and appearance this volume seems to claim a place in bachelors' rooms analogous to that held by the Books of Beauty on the drawing-room tables of forty years ago. It contains a dozen engravings of sport with rod and gun, the backgrounds being most of them sketches from nature, and many of the figures portraits of well-known sportsmen. From the festive style in which Mr. Francis writes—metaphorically speaking he claps his reader on the back in each chapter and exclaims (as in his account of salmon-fishing), "Ha ha! Ho ho! Cackle, cackle! We're the boys that fear no noise while the thundering cannons roar. I feel twenty years younger. I feel—I feel—jolly thirsty, old fellow, don't you?" &c., &c.—even those personally unacquainted with the writer can have no difficulty in picking out the portrait of their rollicking friend. As the papers have evidently been written for the sketches we will say that the latter are generally very well drawn, each happily telling its own tale. Of the shooting pictures the one which illustrates rabbit-shooting is admirable; the attitude of the creature which has been shot, and the fear of the beater for himself, are natural and unconstrained. Among those which depict angling the palm must be assigned to salmon-fishing on the Erne. The figures are expressive and true to life, and the landscape is very suggestive of a salmon-pool. Some of the vignettes and tail-pieces, especially those which represent fish, are beautifully cut, but in others there is too great a straining after the comic. Fishing for roach and punt-fishing are not very lively occupations. It would be hard for the most conscientious artist to find anything picturesque in them, but if they are to be depicted at all, we do not see how they could be better represented than in the engravings at pages 15 and 103. The portrait of a gentleman in a long macintosh sitting under a pollard intently watching his float is not inspiring; while the two who are occupying Windsor chairs in a punt are enjoying a healthy if an unexciting form of exercise. The wintry landscape in "Snipe Shooting" is natural and pleasant to look on in the dog days. If we might have possessed these pictures without comment nothing but commendation need have been given to the book.

All fishermen are greatly indebted to Mr. F. Francis, not only for his didactic writings on their sport, but perhaps still more for the interest he always takes in preserving fish and securing fair fishing. It is therefore somewhat invidious for any who have profited by his teaching to criticise his style.

But these sporting papers do not attempt to teach; they profess merely to accompany the sketches. Kindly as is Mr. Francis at his best, *magis amica est veritas*; when he unluckily descends to his worst, the critic cannot be silent. There is a curious jargon, compounded of affected jollity, forced jokes, and scraps from the slang of the day, much used by sporting writers. Keepers, gillies, and the like, are often introduced, and then they talk in a marvellous dialect, all *h's* left out and then freely inserted before vowels; Cockney phrases, Devon and Somerset *patois* being jumbled together in a grotesque medley, while a sprinkling of oaths and thinly-disguised bad language which ought never to appear in print under any circumstances is facetiously intermingled with the composition. Anything more deplorable than a narrative constructed after this fashion can scarcely be conceived. It is sorry intellectual fare to set before lovers of their mother-tongue. A *fondue* is very good eating for a hungry fisherman, and Brillat-Savarin prescribes pepper as "a special attribute of this ancient dish." Mr. Francis, like a forgetful cook, has dredged the pepper far too thickly upon his book. He is a great offender in this intolerable style of writing. The key-note of his harmonies is pitched so high that one piece at a time is as much as the most longsuffering can endure, and even that is played *allegro di bravura* throughout. Over and above the slight cast by this style of writing upon the English language, it is a grave mistake from an artistic point of view. Mirth and jollity and noisy companionship suit one form of sport, but are totally repugnant to another. Nothing can be more delightful than a witty, pleasant comrade in punt-fishing, a good *raconteur* (not *racconteur* as Mr. Francis spells it) full of quips and puns. But, on the other hand, the aesthetics of trout-fishing are only satisfied when the fly-fisher rambles alone down his stream, with eye and hand, indeed, intent on his work, but with his soul open to every influence of Nature. He misses the great charm of trout-fishing who is attended by a man to carry his landing-net. Just the same account must be given of shooting. There are many different moods in which a man engages in it. Does he go out on September 1 after partridges? He loves to be accompanied by two or three firm friends, and there will probably be room for disquisitions on art and philosophy among the trivial chit-chat of the day. When shooting pheasants or rabbits, on the other hand, fun and merriment will predominate. On the 12th, when tramping the heather, politics will naturally be talked; but the gravity of the work on hand precludes boisterous merriment. Our quarrel with Mr. Francis is that his dozen essays entirely lose sight of this artistic fitness. There is no sense of repose; no gradation of moods is observed; from beginning to end of the book the feasting and laughter of the Walhalla goes on in every page, and artistic canons are wholly disregarded. The impression left upon the mind after reading the chapter on grouse-shooting or that on salmon fishing is as if one were asked to sing a comic song in the presence of Quenaig or Ben More. It is quite possible to have

too much gaiety for the seasoning of sport. Mr. Francis has entirely forgotten Johnson's sentiment that five pickle-shops are amply sufficient to supply the kingdom. His stories, however, are often amusing, and the narrative of the hasty shot who would fire among his comrades while pheasant-shooting reminds us of the short-sighted old gentleman who was found firing shot after shot at the fur cap of a keeper standing on a declivity on the other side of the hedge, having mistaken it for a hare. It should be borne in mind by all writers on our familiar sports that the highly-pitched tone of jollity which renders an article in a periodical amusing becomes intolerable when a reader is asked to peruse a book full of it. A certain literary completeness is expected in the one which may be disregarded in the other. Why is it that such books on fishing and shooting as Colquhoun's, St. John's, and Knox's are read again and again with pleasure? Because they contain new information and are written in a clear unaffected style, never straining after facetious transpositions of language, and casting an air of repose rather than of feverish activity over the reader. Yet there are some persons whose spirits sink to zero in an east wind, while a week of continual rain and gray weather in a Scotch shooting-lodge is enough to depress the most light-hearted. A perusal of one of Mr. Francis's papers on shooting and fishing may perhaps in either of these cases prove beneficial to the temper. But Horace has exactly pointed out the difference between Mr. Francis's *Sporting Sketches* and such a book on sport as we have named—

"Haec placuit semel, haec decies repetita placebit."

M. G. WATKINS.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622-1624; preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office and elsewhere. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longmans.)

THE number of readers of a Calendar of East India papers of the seventeenth century probably bears about the same proportion to the number of readers of the Domestic Calendars of the same period as that which is borne by the attendance on an Indian Budget in the House of Commons to the attendance on the Budget of the United Kingdom. Not only is the East far away, but the early history of the East India Company has hardly any appreciable relation to the state of things at present existing. Few even of those who care to know how Seringapatam was won, and how Nuncomar was done to death, will care about the establishment of trade in Pularon or in Java. The commercial establishments in the Eastern Archipelago vanished away as completely as the military predominance of Edward III. and Henry V. in France. It was one of the failures of the English race; and races do not like to be reminded of their failures any more than individuals.

Nevertheless, the story is worth recording, if only as a record of energy wasted under unfavourable conditions, which would reap its reward when more favourable conditions

were discovered. It has at least one dramatic incident to record in the massacre of Amboyna, and it is with that incident that the present volume is mainly concerned. Mr. Sainsbury's name is a guarantee that all that is possible for one in his position to do has been done to tell the story fully and correctly; and readers who turn to his Preface will find a narrative which will place them in possession of all the substantial facts of the case.

Mr. Sainsbury (p. i.) justly traces the mischief to its root in the treaty of 1619. That treaty fused to a certain extent the trade of the Dutch and English companies together while leaving each to its own independent organisation. Such an arrangement, at a time when commercial monopolies were regarded as the only aim of a sensible trader, was as certain to end in an explosion as the arrangement which in our own day confided Schleswig-Holstein to the joint guardianship of the armies of Austria and Prussia. When, in 1624, the Prince of Orange, wise after the fact, told Carleton (p. 408) that he had "ever been of this mind, that you must have forts and places apart, and distinct sovereignties conjoined in an association, according to the manner of these Provinces, or else you will never have peace betwixt you," he hit the blot which history has discovered in the treaty which was lauded as a masterpiece five years before.

Under the conditions prepared by the treaty trouble was certain to result somewhere. Given two sets of merchants, one of which was in possession of superior military and naval force, and which regarded its rivals as interlopers upon a trade which was justly its own; let these men be placed on an island where it took two years to receive an answer from Europe, and it will be strange if the stronger party does not play some very strange tricks upon the weaker. The form which the outbreak took was a charge of a conspiracy with some Japanese soldiers to wrest the Castle of Amboyna from the Dutch garrison. The story was a wild one, as the numbers of the English were far too small to give them a chance in so hazardous an undertaking. But there was one way in which evidence could always be obtained. Some Japanese were put to the torture. Then Abel Price, a drunken surgeon (p. xx.),

"was taken by the Dutch to see these Japanese, who had been most grievously tortured, and was told that they had confessed that the English were to have been their confederates in the taking of the castle; and that if he would not also confess the same thing they would use him as they had done the Japanese, and worse too. Having given him the torture, the Dutch soon made him confess whatever they asked him."

Fifteen other Englishmen were also tortured, and confessions were thus extracted from them with the object of implicating Towerson, who was in command of the factory. Towerson, however, protested his innocence:—

"Colson was then brought to confront him, and told that, unless he would then make good his former confession against Towerson, he should again be put to the torture. He affirmed the same, and so was sent away. Griggs and Fardo also justified their confessions to Captain Tower-

son's face, but being seriously charged by him, as they would answer for it at the day of judgment, to speak nothing but the truth, they both fell down upon their knees and prayed him for God's sake to forgive them, saying all they had confessed was to avoid the torment. They were then again threatened with torture, which they could not endure, so affirmed their former confessions to be true. Captain Towerson was then taken up into the place of examination, and two great jars of water carried after him. What he did or suffered was unknown to the rest of the English, but he was made to underwrite his confession thus."

In the end ten Englishmen, one Portuguese, and ten Japanese were put to death.

Mr. Sainsbury has much to tell us of the futile efforts of the king to obtain justice. But it will probably be thought that he has taken somewhat too literally the understanding that editors are to found their prefaces on the papers calendared by them. It is impossible to come to any fair conclusion on the proceedings of James, unless we keep clearly before us the difficulties in which he was placed. What those difficulties were must be learned from other sources than East India Papers. The Massacre of Amboyna brought out for the first time the collision which will always exist between the special interests of England in the East and the calls upon her duty as a member of the European Commonwealth. At that time there was no special rivalry to intensify the horror roused by the attack upon English subjects. The national rivalry was all on the other side. The violent feeling of antipathy with which Spain was regarded led Englishmen to be ready to condone the blow inflicted on them by the Dutch. Such a feeling paralysed, not merely the Court, which was engaged under Buckingham's guidance in forming an alliance with the Dutch, but the nation as well. Under no other circumstances would such apathy have been possible. There was quite enough to rouse public indignation. We are told that

"Capt. Towerson was during his imprisonment kept apart from the rest, and wrote much in his chamber, but everything was suppressed except a 'bill of debt,' at the end of which he had written these words, 'Firmed by the firme of me Gabriel Towerson now appointed to die, guiltless of anything that can be justly laid to my charge. God forgive them their guilt and receive me to His mercy. Amen.' Welden also got possession of a 'table-book' in which Beaumont, Griggs, Price, and Browne had written that through torment they were constrained to speak that which they never meant nor once imagined, and this they swore upon their deaths and salvation, that the Dutch tortured them with that extreme torment of water which flesh and blood could not endure, and that they were guiltless of their accusation. Samuel Colson also wrote in the leaves of a prayer-book:—'I do here declare upon my salvation, as I hope by His death and passion to have redemption for my sins, that I am clear of all such conspiracy, neither do I know any Englishman guilty thereof nor other creatures in the world. As this is true, God bless me. Samuel Colson.'"

What Jenkins's ear or Batuk atrocities were more capable of sending a thrill of indignation through England than these simple words? Yet they were followed by no such effect. The minds of men were taken up with other thoughts. Historians are apt to compare the success of Cromwell in wresting compensation from the Dutch with the

failure of James and Charles, very much to the advantage of the former. It is not likely that the verdict will be seriously disputed, but it should at least be remembered that the Stuart kings had no strong national feeling behind them in the matter.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Volume VIII., ELE-FAK. (Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.)

THIS eighth volume of the *Encyclopaedia* appears somewhat after its due time. The predominant impression derived from a survey of its contents is its recognition of the high degree to which specialisation of knowledge is now carried. Six articles connected with the name of England occupy no less than 220 pages out of a total of 850, or more than a fourth of the whole. Of these, Geography and Statistics are contributed by Mr. Frederick Martin; History is apportioned between Messrs. E. A. Freeman and S. R. Gardiner; and the Church, the Bible, the Language, and the Literature are each assigned to an independent contributor. Similarly, "Evolution" is divided between Prof. Huxley and Mr. J. Sully; while in the article on "Etruria" by Mr. A. S. Murray, a section is interpolated on the Etruscan language by Dr. W. Deecke. This extreme subdivision of labour fairly indicates the general tendency of scientific study at the present day. It is not only in physical science that each real worker devotes himself to a small section of his proper subject. Every historian must have his own period—a sort of private manor within which none else may trespass. In other departments also our recognised authorities are content to regard their subject from an individual point of view, which probably will not be that of their fellow-workers. The encyclopaedic standpoint has disappeared even from the pages of an encyclopaedia. It must be admitted that this mode of treatment is a source of weakness as well as of strength. Its effect is to give us a series of isolated monographs instead of a continuous exposition. Science thus broken up becomes farther removed from practical life. We do not respect its teachers the less, but we do not feel so strongly its regulative influence. When the subdivision is carried so far as in the present volume, a fresh danger arises. There is always a chance that two specialists will disagree on those points where their orbits of study intersect. The general reader receives something like a moral shock when he learns that Mr. Freeman and Dr. Murray differ on such an important matter as the application of the term "Anglo-Saxon." Similarly, he will only be confused by the varying interpretations put upon "Evolution" by Prof. Huxley and Mr. Sully. Scientific truth may gain by this candid confronting of rival opinions, but we fear that the simple faith of the public will suffer in the process.

Of the individual articles not a few are marked by special excellence. Mr. Freeman, in his section of English history from the landing of the Angles to the accession of James I., repeats the tale which he is

never wearied of telling nor we of hearing. Both in the general outline of his theory and in the structure of each separate sentence, precision is Mr. Freeman's peculiar attribute. He knows what he means to say, and he leaves no doubt about his meaning. History with him is a dogmatic science, capable of demonstration to all but dunces or bigots. There are yet many persons of average information who will be startled at finding that English history can be opened without even an allusion to the Druids or to Julius Caesar; but even these same persons will feel the force of the double-shotted sentences in which Mr. Freeman expounds the growth of the England of to-day as he sees it in its earlier stages. The too brief continuation by Mr. Gardiner carries us with easy narrative down to the present time. Among other articles that we should be disposed to rank in the first class, as being written not only with knowledge but also with power, are "English Language," by Dr. James A. H. Murray; "Engraving," by Mr. P. G. Hamerton; "Erasmus," by the Rev. Mark Pattison; "Ethics," by Mr. Henry Sidgwick; and "Europe," by Mr. H. A. Webster. It is to be regretted that Mr. Sidgwick has unduly circumscribed his subject by omitting all but the most cursory sketch of moral philosophy in Germany. The article on "Europe" may be profitably compared with that on "England" by Mr. Martin. The strong points of the one correspond to the weak points of the other. Mr. Webster is at his best when collating and criticising the latest views of German geographers upon the physical condition of Europe. Familiar with the physical sciences, he possesses the acquaintance with method and the sceptical attitude which are especially necessary on the border-land between empirical observation and scientific knowledge. The same qualities stand him generally in stead when dealing with comparative statistics on a large scale, though we are inclined to doubt the logic of figures when they tell us that Italy has more than twice as many schools as Great Britain, and that the percentage of scholars to the total population is equal in Great Britain and in Spain. Mr. Webster concludes with a bird's-eye sketch of the history of Europe, and a suggestive estimate of certain general tendencies at work in the West during the present century. With Mr. Martin, as might have been expected, statistics take the first place. His figures of population and of the growth of national wealth are instructively arranged. It is not his fault if he cannot extract from them any new lessons; it is sufficient that he always brings them down as late as possible, and neglects no subject on which they are calculated to throw light. His mode of treatment, however, is open to the grave objection that it ignores all other methods except the statistical. The full description of a country or of a nation is not to be obtained by arranging numerals in columns and grinding out averages and percentages as if from a calculating machine. A people is made up of living units, whose national life forms a fresh organism of itself. The peculiarities of English character, the chief features of English society, the broad

aspects of our national life, have no place in Mr. Martin's scheme. Statistics, indeed, are merely the dry bones round which a descriptive article should grow. In the case of India we at once feel the inadequacy of such information as is furnished by the cartload every year in the administrative Reports of each province. These are useful for those who can fill up the skeleton with flesh and blood, but by themselves they would never teach Englishmen to understand their great dependency. In one department Mr. Martin has ventured to step beyond the statistical method, and with singular want of success. He has added a section on "Government and Laws," which is altogether unworthy of the work into which editorial laxity has permitted it to intrude. Gross blunders abound, such as would excite the laughter of any student at the Inns of Court; and the general looseness of statement is no less blameworthy than the actual mistakes. It is sufficient to notice that Mr. Martin believes that the peers still vote by proxy; that the circuits are chosen by the Judges of the Chancery Division; and that *officina justitiae* should be translated "fountain of justice." With such a crop of errors there is no remedy short of blotting half a sheet altogether out of the volume.

Among the scientific articles, attention may be drawn to "Electricity" and "Electrometer," by Prof. Chrystal; "Electrolysis," by Mr. W. N. Shaw; "Embryology" (which is exceptionally short), by Dr. Allen Thomson; "Equation," by Prof. Cayley; "Ether," by Prof. Clerk Maxwell; "Evaporation," by Mr. W. Garnett; and "Explosives," by Major W. H. Wardell. "Euclid," by Mr. J. S. Mackay, combines an exhaustive bibliography with an intelligible criticism of the merits and deficiencies of the great geometer. It is not only in science proper that the advance of exact knowledge deserves notice. Such articles as "Ethnography," by M. Elie Reclus, and those on "Ethics," "English Language," and "Etruria," already named, alike indicate the progressive character of modern studies. Our research covers a wider field and is more precise in its observations than that of our predecessors; and at the same time the application of the comparative method to all social phenomena enables us to form more luminous conceptions and to obtain results of more permanent value. We are at last beginning to understand the meaning of the facts and the objects which a previous generation regarded merely as curiosities. The labours of the collector, the bibliophile and the *virtuoso* are now yielding fruit. Under the influence of scientific method the amateur antiquary is becoming an archaeologist; the book-worm is being superseded by the philologist; and the publicist is growing into the student of sociology. The geographical articles not yet referred to include "Engadine," by Mr. D. W. Freshfield; "Eskimo," by Dr. Robert Brown; "Etna," by Mr. G. F. Rodwell; "Enboea," by the Rev. H. F. Tozer; and "Euphrates," by Sir H. C. Rawlinson. Each of these forms a distinct contribution to our knowledge, from persons who not only possess the claims of personal experience but have also taken the trouble to bring their information down to the most

recent date. The Biblical articles of the Rev. J. Sutherland Black are marked by learning and impartiality, but they are scarcely of such a character as to raise a flutter in the theological world.

JAS. S. COTTON.

NEW NOVELS.

Wood Anemone. By Mrs. Randolph. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Rare Pale Margaret. A Novel. In Two Volumes. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Hammersmith, his Harvard Days. Chronicled by Mark Sibley Severance. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.; London: Trübner & Co.)

Irene's Dower. By Charles Deslys. Translated by Mrs. George Henry. (Remington & Co.)

THE authoress of *Wood Anemone* is almost as fond of coronets as Mrs. Stanton, the step-mamma in her novel. *Wood Anemone*, indeed, is one of those novels—now, alas! so common—which deal almost exclusively with noble personages and polite scandal, and in which a scanty plot is eked out by means of insipid flirtations in conservatories, by snatches of sentimental verse, and by French and German which remind us forcibly of our school experiences of Ahn or Ollendorff. *Wood Anemone*, the heroine of the story, is a young lady whose real name is Zoë Stanton, but whose extreme modesty, together with a characteristic droop of the head, has won for her this pretty appellation. Brought up after her mother's death by an affectionate grandmamma at her dower house in Devonshire, she is at length claimed by her father, a wealthy London merchant, who has meanwhile married, for a second wife, a widow, with one daughter—Hecuba Ribson. Into this family, also, comes a niece of Mr. Stanton, a Russian princess, Katinka Vassilikoff. The three young ladies "come out" together; are chaperoned alternately by Mrs. Stanton, lover of coronets, and by an aunt, Lady Ida, a very obstinate and ill-tempered person who figures largely in the narrative; and the respective destinies of these various persons form the subject of Mrs. Randolph's three volumes. There is really no reason why, of the three girls, Zoë Stanton should have been elevated to the position of heroine. A very good girl, with that pretty droop of the head (of which, by the way, we become rather tired towards the close of the story), given to much blushing, and quite unable to express herself succinctly—her memory, withal, stored with innumerable quotations from the poets—Zoë is not a particularly fascinating young woman; and neither her prolonged engagement to Lord Cartmel, a serious young man with unpractical "views" regarding the education of his tenantry, nor the various slips between cup and lip which end in their being happily married, awaken in us the interest which the authoress no doubt wishes us to feel. Hecuba Ribson, the *Wood Anemone*'s step-sister, is a staid and eminently practical girl, who, when she is not busy writing *menus*, is mourning over the vacillations of her lover, Herbert Lornton, a musical youth, given to hanging

over the piano with the Princess Katinka. This third young lady plays in reality a far more prominent part in the story than the modest "Wood Anemone" who gives it its name. Detected in a clandestine correspondence at home, she is sent by her anxious parents on a visit to her uncle in London, where she at once joins in the whirl of London gaieties. While she has resolved ultimately to marry a stupid but attentive young Duke, she indulges in a little temporary by-play with a gentleman in Kensington Gardens, afterwards engages herself to a third person (who is the villain of the story), and flirts in the *entr'actes* with a fourth individual—no other, indeed, than Hecuba's vacillating lover, the musical young man. It would be unkind to investigate the several improbabilities of incident in Mrs. Randolph's novel. People are blind when they should see, deaf when they should hear; their motives are often incomprehensible, and their characters startlingly overdrawn. But these faults will doubtless be more easily pardoned by her readers than an unfortunate habit of the authoress—that of recapitulation. Again and again we are told in the course of the story that Herbert Lornton does not really love the Princess Katinka, and is loyal to the tearful Hecuba. We are glad to hear it; but once is enough. We hear over and over again that the reason why the Duke procrastinates in his suit is that he is too proud to anticipate failure, and determines to enjoy some partridge-shooting before making his proposals; and we know by heart how Katinka had given her affections to the gentleman in Kensington Gardens, and has yet made up her mind to marry the Duke all the same. If such formal explanations as these must take place, let it be once for all.

Rare Pale Margaret, if not a cleverer, is a far pleasanter novel than *Wood Anemone*. It is more interesting, though it contains little or no villany, and infinitely more refined, though it avoids coronets. The scene is laid in a pleasant English country town. Among the principal *dramatis personae* are the members of the Hilton family, who live at the Hill House; a Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, with their four boys and only daughter, Margaret, who is introduced to us as an impulsive little tomboy, queening it over her big brothers. Then there are two youthful admirers of Margaret, Jack Comyn, the Rector's sailor son, and Maurice Adair, the young deaf and dumb squire of Brimley Park. This young man is described as being slightly malformed, pale, with fine eyes, an intellect clear and keen, and of scholarly and philanthropic tastes. Ever since the time when they were children together, and Margaret had ridden up on her pony and dispersed a group of urchins who were tormenting the dumb boy, she and Maurice had been fast friends. They had read together from the poets, and when Maurice developed a taste for authorship and wrote a tragedy, Margaret had been his enthusiastic *confidante*. The story tells how Maurice loses his heart to Margaret, while she still ranks him and Jack Comyn with her big brothers at home; and how Jack also turns from a light-hearted boy into a sentimental young

man, and tears himself away from Margaret to join his ship. During his absence the young squire confesses his love, which Margaret, pitiful and friendly, accepts; and, although a discreet papa insists upon a year of meditation fancy free, Miss Hilton, having pledged her word, refuses to take it back. Then Jack comes home again, and he and Margaret exchange hearts and become miserable, while Maurice, learning how matters are going, resolves to relinquish Margaret and become miserable too. The accidental but timely death of the unloved lover now removes all cause for misgivings. Peace is restored with honour, and this novel, like all others, ends with a wedding. There was really no reason, beyond the mere novelty of the idea, why the hero of the story should have been deaf and dumb. A hero in the possession of all his faculties might have been equally unacceptable to Miss Hilton, and would certainly have been more interesting to the reader. There is an element of the ludicrous in Maurice Adair impossible to overcome. His fingers are lithe, his features alarmingly mobile, but both too often prove totally inadequate to express the "storms of passion and hope surging behind the young poet's inarticulate tongue." We confess that Maurice Adair strikes us as an improbability, and the introduction of such a character weakens what would otherwise be a very good story.

Under the title of *Hammersmith, his Harvard Days*, we find a sort of American *Tom Brown at Oxford*, a volume well written in parts, but as a whole too full of college slang and classical quotations, and by no means so graceful as our English original.

Irene's Dower is an unpretending novelette, fairly well rendered in English, although the abrupt sentence and oratorical flourish of the French original are too often apparent. Irene and her grandfather the old Marquis, the pretty Agathe and her lover, the young farmer Antoine Froment, are all pleasantly-drawn characters, if not very complex; and the descriptions of the *château*, of Agathe's sunny flower-garden and young Froment's farm, will repay a dip into a volume which it does not take long to read.

FLORA MASSON.

CURRENT THEOLOGY.

A Collation of Four Important Manuscripts of the Gospels, with a View to prove their Common Origin, and to restore the Text of their Archetype. By the late William Hugh Ferrar, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Latin in the University of Dublin. Edited, with Introduction, by T. K. Abbott, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Professor of Biblical Greek in the University of Dublin. (Dublin: Hodges, Foster and Figgis.) No one who has compared Mr. Ferrar's collation of the four MSS., known as 13, 69, 124, and 346, will attempt to dispute the assertion that the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus has helped to heighten our estimate of the authority of these codices, already placed so high by Griesbach and other critics. That discovery has, however, also had the effect of rendering the collation itself almost useless for the correction of the text of the Gospels. There are a few passages where its testimony would add weight to the choice made by an editor when the three earliest manuscripts differ; but there are scarcely any, we believe, in which it would have

actually turned the nearly equally-balanced scale. In fact the value of the MS., which, if it could have been conclusively proved independently of the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus, would have been very great, is almost entirely destroyed by that discovery. A crucial test of its value may be found in the fourteen passages enumerated by Mr. Abbott as instances in which these MSS., or the one which they are supposed to represent, are almost alone in preserving an ancient reading. Of these fourteen there is perhaps scarcely one that is entitled to stand as the text of the Gospel, though it is but fair to say that Tischendorf has admitted three or four of them into his text. This may perhaps be accounted for by the slightly exaggerated estimate which this editor was led to form of the value of his own important discovery. But there is another point of view from which the value of this collation of Prof. Ferrar's seems to us considerable. It may seem something like arguing in a circle to establish the value of the testimony of the four codices by their agreement with the Codex Sinaiticus and then to proceed to estimate this latter by the number of points in which it agrees with them. Nevertheless, if it be admitted that neither of the three most ancient MSS. had anything to do with forming the *textus receptus*, there is much probability in the argument which assigns to them their respective values in proportion to the number of places in which they agree with the text exhibited by this collation when it differs from the *textus receptus*. We have made a rough estimate of these points of agreement all through the Gospels, and if the agreement of the collation with all the three, which may be estimated at more than 60, is admitted to establish its value as an approximation to a true text, its agreement with each singly as represented by 90, 90 and 30, while that with the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. combined amounts to 220, must be allowed its weight in the attempt to ascertain their value. The value of both of these MSS., according to this test, would be pronounced to be greater than that of the Alexandrian, while it would seem that for the First Gospel the Vatican is the more valuable, and for the other three the Sinaitic. Again, the numerous variations from all the three as well as from the *textus receptus* must, we think, be allowed as detracting from its value; though, again, it must not be forgotten that in many of these it exhibits an agreement with St. Jerome's version, which is so close to the original that it is almost as valuable as any Greek manuscript, however ancient. Upon the whole we think the publication of this collation of four manuscripts representing a text somewhat older than the oldest of them—i.e., earlier than the twelfth century—is scarcely favourable to a high estimate of the value of later manuscripts.

Ueber die Auffassung des Streits des Paulus mit Petrus in Antiochien bei den Kirchenvätern. Programm zur Rectoratsfeier der Universität Basel. Von Prof. Dr. Franz Overbeck. (Basel: C. Schultze.) This is a very interesting and suggestive contribution to the solution of a problem which the author, at the close, owns to regarding as unsolved. In enquiring, whether with a purely historical or with a dogmatic object, what were the relations between the doctrines of Paul and those of the Twelve, not the least hopeful road to an answer is to enquire into the process by which the doctrine of the Catholic Church was arrived at, which professed to rest equally on both, and assumed, therefore, an essential unity between both. Prof. Overbeck in this pamphlet shows that the theologians of the first four centuries felt considerable difficulty in explaining the incident of Gal. ii., 11, *agg.*, and that their difficulty was to some extent (*viz.*, so long as they were influenced by the controversy with Marcion) the same as that of a modern orthodox apologist in replying to the arguments of the school of Baur. And his criticism of the various means by which the various writers attempt to meet the difficulty is always intelligent, and generally fair: it may only

be questioned whether it is sufficiently sympathetic. Naturally, a good deal of space (one-third of the whole essay) is taken up with the discussion of the well-known controversy of Augustine and Jerome on the passage; the strength and weakness of each is well brought out to a certain point, but rather less than justice is done to both disputants. It was natural and excusable that Augustine should back out of and explain away his language, when told it amounted to heresy, even if it was really defensible on his own Catholic principles; it was possible to regard the Nazarenes as heretical, or at least schismatical, in his time, though their attitude towards the Church may have been tolerable in the second century and justifiable in the first. And on the other hand, though Jerome had reproduced the view of Origen without any thorough examination of the question, it is hardly fair to treat his defence of it as less than serious; he is quite as earnest in deprecating the charge of favouring falsehood as Augustine in deprecating that of Judaizing. And if, nevertheless, Augustine strikes us as the more honest in his treatment of this point, Jerome has the advantage in intellectual honesty, as well as in common-sense, in the part of the same correspondence which deals with Jonah's gourd. The truth is that a writer who treats this question in the light of recent Pauline criticism is apt to over-state the difficulty which the Fathers experienced in treating it. To them the question was not, "How is St. Paul's attitude here to be reconciled with that ascribed to him in the Acts, or professed by him in 1 Cor. ix., 20?" but "How did St. Peter's attitude here differ from the latter?" and perhaps, moreover, they considered it even more necessary to evacuate or at least to minimise St. Peter's error than to vindicate St. Paul's consistency. Certainly Tertullian, whose zeal for orthodoxy was not equalled by his reverential spirit, thinks it the simplest way of showing that St. Peter was right, to confess that St. Paul was wrong. But though none of the Fathers gave a perfectly satisfactory solution of the difficulty, even as they understood it, it is not so clear that a solution on their principles is impossible. The Paul of the Acts will do a great deal to conciliate the Jews. He will allow the observance of the Law by all who are Jews by birth; he will even decide in the Jewish sense any doubtful question as to who are to be accounted Jews; he will himself conform to the Law in all points where he can—short of excluding Gentile believers from free Christian intercourse with himself and other Jewish believers. At the very time that he makes vows and offers sacrifices in the Temple, he risks his life rather than give up walking about Jerusalem in company with a Greek disciple. And it is just for this one concession, the giving up brotherly intercourse with Gentile Christians, that Peter is condemned in the Galatians. If he had only himself ceased to "live after the manner of Gentiles, and not as do the Jews," the Paul of the Acts would have had no right to blame him, but we cannot be sure that the Paul of the Epistle would have blamed him, as he did for putting pressure on the Gentiles, by showing that they must turn Jews before he could treat them as brethren, or at least as equals.

The Life and Words of Christ. By Cunningham Geikie, D.D. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) If anyone should read the Preface and first chapter of this book, and dip casually into three or four places in the second volume, he would feel sure that it was utterly worthless and unworthy of notice—that it was too uncritical to supply any information, too verbose to be read for purposes of edification. On the other hand, anyone who had patience to read the first volume through would find it a work of considerable industry and of some value, in spite of grave faults: and if his patience extended to the whole work, perhaps his final judgment might be that, if the book were cut down to a quarter of its size, and if the author

would learn that he cannot follow two authorities that contradict one another, we should have in the *residuum* a fair popular treatise, which might be called "Jewish Life in the Time of our Lord." For the actual title applies only to about half the book, and that the least worth retaining, even in an abridgment. The *Life* is a Harmony of the Gospels, not perhaps less plausible than others, but made of less value by a complacent ignoring of difficulties; and the *Words* are, in a few cases, indeed, reproduced from Dr. Davidson's version of Tischendorf's text, but in general are expanded, by glosses and paraphrase, in a manner even more offensive to Christian reverence than to critical accuracy. And without entering deeply into any controversy, either theological or critical, it may be affirmed that the author has misconceived the relation of both the Baptist and Jesus to the religion of their age and to one another. Because John was an ascetic, it does not follow that he was a precisian, like the Pharisees; nor, because Jesus' spiritual religion was inconsistent with their precisianism, does it follow that it was equally opposed to asceticism like his. Asceticism like that of the Essenes, which withdraws from the world as essentially evil—asceticism like that of John, which withdraws from the world to avoid its evil, but labours, not without hope of success, to make even the world good—and the limited asceticism, like that of the Pharisees, Mohammedans, and Puritans, which is not too unworlly to seek to impose itself as a law upon the world, are fundamentally different moral principles: and though the first two are alike in their outward aspect, the last two are not. And, as John is conceived to be much nearer to the Pharisees than he was, so Jesus is conceived to have been much more opposed to them: or, rather, He is treated as having condemned their opinions, when He only condemned their spirit. In truth, though the Pharisees as a class may have been as far from spiritual righteousness as the Gospels teach, they were by no means so gratuitously and childishly anti-spiritual as some recent commentators on the Gospels are pleased to assume. They treated the Law primarily as a Law: Jesus condemns them for not treating it primarily as a Religion, and observing its legal details only in subordination to its religious and moral spirit. But, given such subordination, He admits that they were right in holding that the Law was to be observed in its minutest details: He approves (at least in general terms) their exegesis of it; He does not exactly condemn even their additions to it, but only their attempt to enforce them without regard either to charity or to common-sense. Even the charge of "making the Word of God of none effect by their traditions" is advanced by Him only where their tradition is in conflict with natural morality: in the Parable of the Talents, He acquiesces in the doctrine of Hillel that the laws against usury were no longer binding on the conscience; in the controversy on divorce, He admits that the laxity Hillel claimed was really allowed by the law, but blames those who failed to see that here the law ought to be corrected by the requirements of the highest morality. Yet the book is suggestive, even on the subject of the Life of Christ: it gives an intelligible view of His successive relations both with the populace and with the sacerdotal and rabbinical parties, in which it may fairly be held that all the four Gospels agree with each other. And beyond the region where the author's piety seeks to express itself in platitudes, he writes sensibly and sometimes vigorously; his account of the career of Herod the Great is remarkably good. It is curious that with his almost offensive orthodoxy he combines a vein of rationalism—e.g., in a note on the story of the Widow's Son at Nain, he quotes from the *Daily Telegraph* some observations on the hastiness of Jewish burials before a festival, and the risks of premature interment.

A Critical and Practical Commentary on the

Holy Gospels. (Ἑρμηνεία κριτική καὶ πρακτικὴ τῶν ἱερῶν εὐαγγελίων.) By G. Constantinos. Volume I., containing St. Matthew and St. Mark. It is an interesting question how far religion will retain its hold on a people so enquiring as the modern Greeks when it is represented by a Church which, though it is endeared to them by having been their rallying-point during centuries of political servitude, at the same time prides itself on its conservative orthodoxy. That the subject of religion is not ignored among them is shown by the amount of space allotted to it in a high-class periodical like the *Parnassos*. Next to the education of the clergy, what is most to be desired at the present time is that the people generally should enquire into the groundwork of their faith, and from this point of view the demand for books such as this Commentary is an excellent sign. Though the writer describes it as an introductory manual, it is in reality a tolerably full exegesis; and the Prolegomena give succinct information on such points as the genuineness, authenticity, &c., of the Gospels, with facsimiles of the MSS., maps, and other aids. As regards its point of view, it corresponds very closely to what we should call an orthodox Anglican commentary, not being highly critical, cutting the knots of many difficulties—e.g., we find the usual forced attempts to harmonise the discrepancy between St. Matthew and the other Evangelists in respect of the number of the demoniacs in the land of the Gergasenes—but giving an intelligible explanation throughout. Among ancient interpreters it chiefly follows St. Chrysostom; among the moderns, Tholuck, Lange, Alford, and Wordsworth. It is characterised by good sense and moderation, and the same remark applies to the practical reflections which are usually appended to each chapter. It contains very little that is controversial, though here and there a hit at the Papacy is irresistible; the exposition of the institution of the Eucharist might be described as evangelical. Indeed, it would be difficult to discover from the contents of the book that it was written by an Eastern Christian. The text is that of the Codex Alexandrinus; but the most important various readings are given at the head of each chapter. The execution is accurate and scholarlike throughout.

Life in Christ: a Study of the Scripture Doctrine of the Nature of Man, the Object of the Divine Incarnation, and the Conditions of Human Immortality. By Edward White. Third Edition. (Elliot Stock.) The most elaborate and fully reasoned of the various treatises on "conditional immortality." The present edition is not merely a reprint of the last, but represents the result of both friendly and adverse criticism.

The Ascent of Man from Death to Life. By F. H. Morgan, M.A., Rector of Gisborough. (Elliot Stock.) Another book on the same subject, and advocating the same conclusions, but in every way slighter.

Freemasonry: its Two Great Doctrines, the Existence of God and a Future State. By Brother Chalmers I. Paton. (Reeves and Turner.) "Brother Paton" puts the familiar arguments very fairly, and lays chief stress—as becomes a Mason—on the evidences of design in the work of "the Great Architect of the Universe."

Modern Atheism: its Position and Promise. Being the Seventh Lecture on the Foundation of John Fernley, Esq. By E. E. Jenkins, M.A. (Wesleyan Conference Office.) Interesting chiefly because of Mr. Jenkins's exposition of the doctrine of the hymns of the Rig Veda, and of the relation of Buddhist ethics to the belief in a personal God.

The Decay of Churches: a Spiritual Outlook. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) The outlook is very gloomy, and ends in a plea for "unattached Christians."

MAJOR PALMER'S little book on *Sinai*, in the series "Ancient History from the Monuments"

(S.P.C.K.), is decidedly one of the best popular works on Biblical matters which have fallen under our notice. Mainly based on the results of the Sinai Ordnance Survey, in which the author took part, it displays a knowledge and a subdued enthusiasm which will please at once the scholar and the ordinary student. After describing the geography, &c., of the peninsula, it gives a careful account of the Egyptian and other early remains, and of the topography of the Exodus. We should much have liked to know Major Wilson's opinion of the new hypothesis maintained with much ability by Dr. Graetz (see *ACADEMY*, August 31, p. 218). A remark on page 30 on the absence of any reference in Exodus to the cold of the Sinai mountains may be of value to critics. On page 3 there is an unfortunate error, *yem* for *yam* (three times over).

Della poesia biblica: studii di David Castelli (Firenze: Successori Le Monnier) is the title of a new work by the learned author of the best handbook on the Messianic doctrines (*Il Messia secondo gli Ebrei*, 1874). It consists of well-arranged chapters on the poetical parts of the Old Testament (excluding the prophecies), with numerous translations, and illustrative and critical remarks. Originality is not an aim of the writer's; there is even a certain antiquated air about some of his critical decisions. We must also ask, Can the Old Testament poetry be profitably regarded from a purely literary point of view? The Jews were great, as Kuenen remarks, by their religion, but no one, we imagine, who has emancipated himself (as the phrase goes) from the fetters of Semitism will care very much for the poetry of the Bible as a whole. Still if the Italians can be allured by a poetical interest to the study of the Bible, the national character cannot but be benefited.

DR. KOHLER, now of Chicago, but a scholar of German-Jewish education, has published a remarkable little work on the Song of Songs (*Das Hohelied übersetzt und kritisch neubearbeitet*; New York: Westermann and Co.). The characteristics of his early work on the Blessing of Jacob meet us again here—brilliance and learning, coupled with hastiness of judgment. Conjectural criticism is practised on a rather large scale, though for this there is much excuse. It will be generally admitted that our present text is often unsatisfactory, and that (granting the dramatic or rather cantata-hypothesis) transpositions are here and there desirable. One of Dr. Kohler's most plausible conjectures will doubtless be accepted by most critics; it is to insert iv., 1-5 and 7, after i., 16. With regard, however, to the claim of having opened "entirely new points of view for the comprehension of this precious treasure," it may be observed that the idea of connecting the Song with the songs said in the Mishna to have been sung by the Jewish maidens on the 15th of the month Ab and at the close of the ceremonies of the Day of Atonement is Brüll's, as Dr. Kohler himself admits; and the comparison of the existing Syrian custom of celebrating marriages with a sort of play or cantata is Consul Wetzstein's. No doubt, however, Dr. Kohler has put forward the marriage-play theory in its most complete and plausible form. His suggestion that Song vi., 10, is preliminary to a sword-dance performed in honour of the newly-married couple is startling. On the whole, it seems still very doubtful whether, even granting that popular songs or quasi-dramas have contributed elements to the Song, we can safely regard this unique and highly-finished work as a specimen of the genuine popular literature of ancient Judah. In passing, we would give one word of recognition to the instructive review of Kämpf's edition of the Song by Dr. Brüll in the *Jahrbücher* edited by him for 1877, to which Dr. Kohler has himself honourably referred. The latter is, however, undoubtedly right in refusing to admit that the popular festivities referred to above can have been first attached to the Day of Atonement after the return from the Exile.

Notes on the Defence of the Book of Daniel, addressed to the Clergy, by a Clergyman (Dublin: McGee; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), cannot be too strongly recommended. Philologically the old-fashioned defences of the traditional view of Daniel are untenable; all that can be urged now is the possibility of early traditions having been used by a late writer, or an early work or works having been interpolated. Why does not this able writer give his name? The terseness and fairness with which he debates the questions with Drs. Pusey, Keil, and Westcott without any pretence of independent scholarship are most refreshing. One omission there is, it is true: the question of a religious value attaching to the Book of Daniel, even on the hypothesis of its Maccabean origin. There are two views on this subject even among historical critics.

THE REV. W. RANDOLPH'S *Analytical Notes on Obadiah and Habakkuk, for the Use of Hebrew Students* (Rivingtons), show a thoughtful study of the original, without the advantage of many modern appliances.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. BULLEN, of the British Museum, is compiling an elaborate bibliography of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for a new edition of Mrs. Stowe's novel in preparation by Messrs. Houghton, Osgood and Co.

ALL who take interest in the early history of printing—and they are, we believe, an increasing number—will welcome the announcement that Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge, propose to issue by subscription a facsimile in photolithography of Linacre's translation of Galen *De Temperamentis*, printed by John Siverch, the first Cambridge printer, in 1521. The reprint will be accompanied by a portrait of Linacre, and an Introduction from the pen of Mr. J. F. Payne, M.B., F.R.C.P., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and will be sold to subscribers at one guinea. Should this first effort be sufficiently supported, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. propose to issue further, at a cost of three guineas to subscribers, similar reproductions of the seven remaining books printed by Siverch. These are as follows:—(1) *Erasmus' Libellus de Conscribendis Epistolis*; (2) Bp. John Fisher's *Concio in Joh. xv. 26*, 1521; (3) *Lepidissimum Luciani Opus. etc.*, translated by Henry Bullock, 1521; (4) Archbp. Baldwin's *Sermon De venerabili ac divinisimo Altaris Sacramento*, 1521; (5) *Cujusdam fidelis Xiani Epistola ad Xianos omnes. etc.* . . . *Subsequitur Divi Augustini Sermo παντομμεταβολη*, 1521; (6) Henry Bullock's *Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ*, 1521; and (7) *Papyrii Gemini Eleatis Hermathena, seu de Eloquentiæ Victoria*, 1522.

THE REV. J. W. EBSWORTH will next year contribute to *Notes and Queries* a series of "Notes on our Early Chap Book Literature."

MR. ANDREW LANG is engaged on a Life of Molière.

DR. TODHUNTER has just finished his drama of *Alceste*. He has treated his subject in the spirit of the nineteenth century, placing modern thought in ancient mouths, and striving to follow the example that Shakspeare has set.

A COURSE of lectures has been commenced on Ancient History (Greece, Rome, and the Oriental Nations) at King's College, Strand, by Mr. George C. Warr, Classical Lecturer in the College. The object is to give a complete and connected view of the ancient world; and the lectures will only require to be supplemented by reading the ordinary short text-books. They are intended chiefly for those who are engaged in business during the day. The class meets once a week, on Wednesday, at 6 P.M., so that those who are so occupied may attend on their way from the City. The lectures on Greek Art and Oriental History will be specially designed to illustrate the monuments in the British Museum.

M. GAIDOZ has reproduced from Dr. G. Petrie's *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, edited by Miss Stokes, seven Plates of twelve early Latin inscriptions on stones in Ireland, with a short comment of fifteen pages by himself. His "Notice" appears in the *Mélanges publiés par l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes*, and as a separate tract.

We understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have now in the press, and will publish before Christmas, the prose translation of the *Odyssey*, by Messrs. S. H. Butcher and Andrew Lang, which has already been announced in these columns.

MR. E. B. NICHOLSON, the librarian of the London Institution, has completed a work on the lost "Gospel according to the Hebrews," including, of course, an Edition of its fragments. The volume, which also deals with many other debated subjects in critical theology, will be published shortly by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co., together with the same author's *Rights of an Animal*, which was announced for last winter.

We understand that Mr. Herbert Spencer will spend the coming winter in Algeria. He has just issued a "cheap edition" of his four essays on Education—*Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical* (Williams and Norgate). It has sometimes been a subject of complaint that his writings have not attained so wide a circulation in this country as in the United States, or even on the Continent. We therefore gladly welcome this attempt to render universally accessible that one of his works which is perhaps best calculated to become popular. Mr. J. S. Mill, we believe, used to say that his own "People's Editions" were issued at a loss. It is to be hoped that Mr. Spencer will receive a better reward for what we are fain to call his present act of liberality.

MR. THOMAS GEORGE STEVENSON, of Edinburgh, antiquarian and historical publisher, has in the press *A Bibliographical Account with Relative Notices of the Literary Labours of the late Mr. David Laing (Editor of the Works of John Knox, &c.) from the Year 1815 to 1878 inclusive*.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass., reaches us, accompanied by a Special Report, each containing some interesting particulars. The library was founded in 1859, by Dr. John Green, who gave 7,000 volumes for that purpose, and bequeathed it nearly 5,000 more at his death, in 1865, together with an endowment fund which now amounts to 35,000 dols. One-fourth of the income of the fund is each year added to the principal. The management is in the hands of directors who are appointed by the City Council, which does not further interfere with the management. "This will be regarded as a wise provision, as the members of the board are chosen with reference to their fitness to the especial work to be performed." At first the library was not greatly used, but reading-rooms for magazines and periodicals increased its popularity, and the appointment of the present librarian led to a greater increase, for he saw that the reason why people did not use the library was that they needed assistance in using it; and he brought all his skill to bear in helping all persons in the city who had questions to ask to which they might hope to find answers in books. When books needed in answering questions are not found in the library, efforts are at once made to buy them. If they are expensive, and their purchase cannot be afforded, pains are taken to find out whether they do not belong to some other library or to some individual accessible to the questioner. Worcester has a population of 50,000 persons, and the use of the reference library has risen from 7,321 to 22,833 persons. The precise figures for last year are not given. Worcester was the first city in America to open its reading-rooms on Sunday, from 2 to 9 P.M., and the average attendance now amounts to 207 persons, having steadily increased each

year. "In regard to the character of the reading done on the Sundays, it may be stated that it is generally of the lighter kinds. Some persons, however, engage in study every Sunday." The funds for the maintenance and increase of the library are derived from the City Government and from the fund arising from the "dog law," which provides that the payments for licences issued to owners of dogs, after certain deductions have been made to cover the depredations of dogs among sheep and other domestic animals, must be appropriated by the towns to the support either of the common schools or of public libraries. By this ingenious device the canine inhabitants of Worcester were last year made to contribute 2,766 dols. to the funds of the public library.

THE lecture-season of the London Institution will be opened on December 2 by Prof. Huxley with a lecture on "The Elements of Psychology." The other lectures will be given by Sir Edmund Beckett ("Meaning and Origin of Laws of Nature"); Canon Farrar ("Jewish Rabbis and the Talmud"); Profs. Armstrong ("Modern Chemical Theory"), Barrett ("On Mr. Edison's Inventions"), Bentley ("The Life of a Plant"), Boyd Dawkins ("Britain in the later Stone-Age"), Flower ("Wingless Birds"), Guthrie ("Fixed Water"), Judd ("Formation of the Alps"), Maudsley ("Organisation and Moral Feeling"), Morley ("The English Stage as it has been" and "as it is"), Rolleston ("Man's Power of Modifying External Nature" and "Prehistoric Fauna and Flora"), and Monier Williams ("Indian Home-Life"); Drs. Milner Fothergill ("Moral Lessons of Physiology") and B. W. Richardson ("Health and Recreation"); Messrs. Comyns Carr ("Present Tendencies of English Art"), Dannreuther ("Living Pianoforte-Composers"), F. Darwin ("Self-Defence among Plants"), Frederic Harrison ("The Abuse of Books"), B. Waterhouse Hawkins ("The Age of Dragons"), E. B. Nicholson ("English Pronunciation"), F. I. Palmer ("History of the Ironclad"), Pauer ("English Composers for Virginal and Harpsichord"), Ebenezer Prout ("The Harmonium"), R. A. Proctor ("Life in Other Worlds"), Ralston ("A Storytelling"), R. H. Scott ("Life of a Storm"), H. A. Severn ("Theory of Combustion and History of Artificial Illumination"), and E. B. Tylor ("Good and Bad Etymology").

THE Council of the Meteorological Society have arranged for a course of six lectures on meteorology to be given at the Institution of Civil Engineers, 25 Great George Street, Westminster, on successive Thursday evenings, commencing on the 31st inst., at eight o'clock. The first lecture will be by Dr. R. J. Mann, on the "Physical Properties of the Atmosphere." The other lecturers will be J. K. Laughton, R. Strachan, the Rev. W. Clement Ley, G. J. Symons, F.R.S., and R. H. Scott, F.R.S. Admission to the lectures will be by ticket only, which may be obtained free on application to the Assistant-Secretary, at the office of the society, 30 Great George Street.

THE Rev. B. F. de Costa, author of *Chapters in the Maritime and Colonial History of New England, from the Cabots to the Pilgrims of Leyden*, has sent the New Shakspeare Society a paper on the Source of *The Tempest*, which will be read at an early meeting. Mr. de Costa finds this source in the manuscript of William Strachey, finished July 16, 1610, giving an account of "A most dreadful Tempest (the manifold deaths whereof are here to the life described), their Wreck on Bermuda, and the Description of these Islands." Strachey was living in Blackfriars in 1612, and engaged in literary pursuits; and his MS. is supposed by Mr. de Costa to have been seen by Shakspeare before it was printed by Purchas many years after. It has a monster, a wizard, a Stephen, &c.

PROF. RUSKIN'S Notes on *fret* in *Julius Caesar*, Mr. J. W. Mills's paper on the anachronisms in *Winter's Tale*, and Mr. P. A. Daniel's first paper

on the times of the action in Shakspeare's plays, after their first reading at the New Shakspeare Society, will be re-read at the meeting of the Liverpool Notes and Queries Shakspeare Society on November 11.

READERS of Tennyson will do well to look at the series of articles on him, by Mr. Peter Bayne, in the *Literary World*.

THREE valuable American libraries are announced for sale: those of Mr. W. G. Medlicott, Mr. Andrew J. Odell, and the late Mr. George T. Strong. Mr. Medlicott's collection of ballad literature has been secured by Prof. Child and Mr. Winsor for the Harvard Library at a cost of some 800*l*.

ON and after November 1, the *Rassegna Settimanale* will be published at Rome instead of at Florence.

THE collected edition of Spinoza's works, translated into German and edited thirty years ago by Berthold Auerbach, is about to appear in a new and revised form. The biography has been enlarged and rewritten, and such of Spinoza's works as have been discovered during the interval have been incorporated.

OBERST W. RÜSTOW, the military historian of the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-1, had completed before his death a similar history of the Eastern war, which is about to be published at Zürich.

THE *Deutsche Romanzeitung* (Berlin: Janke), which runs from October to October, begins its new volume with two novels, "Die Prophetenschule," by Otto Roquette, and "Ein neues Geschlecht," by Golo Raimund. Among the promised contributions for the coming year we find "Das goldene Kalb," by R. von Gottschall; "Der Kampf der Dämonen," by A. E. Brachvogel; "Das Haus Hillel," by Max Ring; "Salon und Werkstatt," by Hans Wachenhusen; "Nach zwanzig Jahren," a Swiss story by Alfred Hartmann, of Solothurn; and "Die böse Fölke," a Frisian romance by Mathide Raven. The *Deutsche Romanzeitung* is the oldest undertaking of this character in Germany. With few exceptions, nearly all the most eminent German novelists have contributed at one time or other to its columns.

Two new weekly periodicals have appeared in Berlin with the beginning of the new quarter, both of which have the same outward form and appearance as P. Lindau's *Gegenwart*. The first, *Mehr Licht!* contains among other articles a novel by Erich Kurden; a cycle of sonnets by Wilhelm Jensen; "Wozzeck," a fragment of a tragedy by Georg Büchner, communicated by K. E. Franzos; "Die Grenzen des Feuilletons," by Sylvester Frey, the editor and publisher; "Björnstjerne Björnson," by K. Bleibtreu; "Faust-lections in the Italian Critical School," by Woldemar Kaden, and musical, critical, and bibliographical notices. The second, *Das Wochenblatt*, edited by Fritz Mauthner, also numbers K. E. Franzos among its contributors, who gives "Ein Kulturbild aus Halbasien;" Fanny Lewald has a story; Bruno Bucher sends "Echt oder schön?" The editor contributes "Calderon's *Das Leben im Traum*," and the number closes with literary and art correspondence from Berlin and Leipzig.

THE most important articles in the *Revista Contemporanea* of September 30 are two Prefaces. The one, by P. Estasen, is entitled "Creation according to Haeckel," and will be prefixed to a translation of his *History of Natural Creation*. The other, a biographical sketch of Spinoza, followed by a careful exposition of his doctrines, by Reus Bahamonde, is to serve as an introduction to a Spanish edition of his *Philosophical Works*. E. Danero writes on "Waterspouts," and observes that a descending trombe must always be balanced by an ascending one on some other point of the

globe. He does not remark on the curious alleged fact that waterspouts are confined to the northern hemisphere. Revilla gives a critical sketch of M. Fernandez y Gonzales, poet, dramatist, and novelist, whose natural talent and fertile imagination have been wasted by neglect of study and by over-production. Consequently few of his works will live. The best of his novels are *El Cocinero de su Majestad*, *Martin Gil*, and *Los Monjes de las Alpujarras*, all of which belong to his earlier period.

We have received *On Horseback Through Asia Minor*, by Capt. Fred Burnaby, seventh and cheaper edition (Sampson Low); *Songs of the Sierras and Sunlands*, by Joaquin Miller, revised edition (Longmans); *A History of the New Testament Times*, by Dr. A. Hausrath—*The Time of Jesus*, Vol. I., trans. C. T. Poynting and P. Quenzer; *England not Dead*, by John M. Dagnall (published by the Author); *A Sketch of the Life of Bishop Selwyn*, by Mrs. G. Herbert Curteis (Parker); *The Atonement*, by R. W. Dale, seventh edition, with new Preface (Hodder and Stoughton); *Modern Boxing*, by Pendracon (E. J. Francis and Co.); *Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales*, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, fourth edition (Sydney: Richards); *Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales*, for the year 1877 (Sydney: Richards).

OBITUARY.

DAVID LAING, LL.D.

In the person of David Laing, who died at Portobello on Friday the 18th inst., at the age of eighty-five, Scotland has lost her most distinguished literary student, as well as one of the last links which connected the Edinburgh of to-day with the brilliant Edinburgh society of Scott and Jeffrey. Only eleven years the junior of Sir Walter Scott, and having his first contribution to Scottish literature in the press the very year that *Waverley* appeared, David Laing has survived the author of *Waverley* for nearly two generations. The son of an Edinburgh bookseller famed for his bibliographic rarities, in whose shop on the South Bridge Lockhart used to while away the morning, young Laing early showed, in Lockhart's own words, "a truly wonderful degree of skill and knowledge in almost all departments of bibliography." His first publication, in 1815, *A Facsimile Reprint of the Catalogue of the Library of William Drummond of Hawthornden*, 1627, struck the keynote to which his long life was tuned, the elucidation of the literary antiquities of his country. It was followed in 1821-2 by his *Poems of Alexander Scott, from the Bannatyne MS., Craig's Epithalamium on Queen Mary, Select Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of Scotland, Roswell and Lillian, and Sir David Lyndesay's "Heraldry,"* all of which are now so scarce as to fetch very high prices when a copy appears in the market. In 1823, when Sir Walter Scott and others founded the Bannatyne Club, for the reprinting of rare old tracts and manuscripts, they found no one so competent to be secretary as David Laing; to his zealous performance of the duties of the office during its entire existence the success of the club was mainly due. Individually he edited twenty of its most valuable publications, including the "Bannatyne Miscellany" volumes—Holland's *Howlate*, *The Seven Sages*, and the *Registra* of Soltra and St. Giles. It was with special appropriateness that, on the dissolution of the club in 1861, he was presented in its name by Lord Neaves with an elegant memento in silver of his long services. About the time the Bannatyne Club was started he was elected a Fellow of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, of which he was subsequently for fifteen years treasurer, and for twenty years foreign secretary. He accepted the treasurership at a crisis in the history of the Society, when

from pecuniary difficulties it was on the brink of dissolution, and its preservation was mainly due to his exertions and even his pecuniary aid. In 1874, the fiftieth anniversary of his connexion with it, his portrait, painted by Herdman, was hung in the Society's Hall, in testimony of his long and valued services. I believe there is not a volume of the Society's *Transactions* during these fifty years without contributions from his pen; and he took the chief labour in reducing the earlier *Transactions*, from 1780 to 1850, into the four volumes of the *Archæologia Scotica*, which appeared in 1852. In 1837 he was appointed Librarian of the Signet Library in Edinburgh, an office which he filled to his death, performing its duties with singular devotion. Under his care the Library has grown specially rich in historical works. In 1871 he brought out the first part of a Catalogue of its printed books, extending to the letter L: the second part is said to be completed as far as P. Amid all these public employments Mr. Laing continued his private work of investigating, illustrating, and rendering accessible the productions of older Scottish literature, among which class may be mentioned his *Fugitive Scottish Poetry*, 1825; *Early Metrical Tales*, 1826; *Golgarrus and Gairwin*, 1829; *Memoir of Lord Hailes*, 1833; *Poems of William Dunbar*, 1834; *Woodrow Miscellany*, 1844; *Life and Works of Knox*, 6 vols., 1847-8; *Henryson's Poems and Fables*, 1865; *The Gude and Godly Ballades*, 1868; *Poems of Sir D. Lyndesay*, 1871; *Wyntoun's Chronicle*, 1872; &c., &c. The works, greater and less, which he gave to the press are estimated at 250 volumes, to many of which his name was not affixed. Nor were these merely faithful reprints of ancient works or accurate texts from manuscripts; the labour he bestowed upon the investigation of the literary history of works edited by him, and their writers, was enormous, and in most cases resulted in the recovery of all that can ever be known on the subject. It is not too much to say that the fact that many a name occurring in Scottish history and literature is to us anything but "a name and nothing more" is due entirely to David Laing. The work by which he touched the popular sympathy most, and is consequently most generally known, was his *Life of Knox*; but that was only one of a thousand things for which his name will be revered by scholars for generations to come. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh fittingly, if none too soon, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.; but "Dr." Laing was a style of address which the owner expressly forbade acquaintances and correspondents to apply to him. With all his own work, public and private, he always had leisure to help the humblest fellow-labourer in any of his favourite pursuits; it is a pleasure to add my own personal tribute of gratitude to the universal note of praise which his readiness to help has won from students of every rank and name. No jealousy of works even which might have seemed to tread on his own province stinted his liberal aid. His power of helping seemed literally inexhaustible; one never doubted the power or the will of David Laing to unravel any perplexity in Scottish literary or antiquarian history. One mourns to think what stores of knowledge, the fruit of unwearied research and sagacious judgment, have died with him. Kindly old man! none knew him but to love him; and, even at the ripe age of eighty-five, we were all unprepared for a loss which we could so ill sustain. The news of his decease, even at eighty-five, will bring home to scholars in every land the sad refrain of Dunbar's "Lament for the Makars":—

"I see that makaris amang the laif
Playis heir thair padyanis, syne gois to graif,
Spart is nocht thair faulce:
Timor mortis conturbat me!"

It is a striking illustration of how much Scotland is still, to Englishmen, a foreign country, as well

as of the parochial provincialism of the London daily papers, that they had no more than a line to record the death of a man who, if he had lived in Pimlico or Clerkenwell, and done a fiftieth part of the work of David Laing, would have been honoured with a biography, and his death considered of "imperial" importance.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

By the death, at Scarborough on the 17th instant, of Canon Raines, of Milnrow, the antiquarian world of Lancashire has suffered a grievous loss. He was born at Whitby on February 22, 1805, and after passing a short time at Queen's College, Cambridge, was ordained in 1828. On June 27, 1832, he was instituted to the benefice of Milnrow, in Rochdale. At that time, and for thirty-five years afterwards, this benefice was of the insignificant value of 180*l.* per annum; in 1867 it was augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the provisions of the Rochdale Vicarage Act, to the annual value of 300*l.* This was the sole pecuniary reward which Mr. Raines received for his labours in the Church of England; but in 1849 the title of Honorary Canon of Manchester was conferred on him. He was one of the most active members of the council of the Chetham Society, and published in the *Remains* of that society many volumes of lasting value. We may single out as of special importance the four volumes of Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, the *History of the Lancashire Chantry*, the *Journal of Nicholas Assheton*, the *Household Books* of the third and fourth Earls of Derby, and the *Private Devotions and Miscellanies* of the unfortunate seventh Earl. In 1870 Canon Raines edited for the same society *Flower's Visitation of Lancaster* in 1567. In the following year he passed through the press *St. George's Visitation of the County Palatine* in 1613, and in 1872 he supervised the publication of *Dugdale's Visitation* in 1664-65. He also supplied numerous additions to the volume of *Lancashire Funeral Certificates* which appeared in 1869. A volume of *Memorials of Rochdale Grammar School* from his pen was published in 1845, but no copy has yet been received into the library of the British Museum. Canon Raines was ever ready to aid other antiquaries in their labours. Very few volumes bearing on the past history of the county palatine of Lancaster have issued from the press during the last thirty years which have not been enriched by the fruits of his research.

THE *Basler Nachrichten* reports the death of Prof. Alfred Gilliéron, of the Academy of Lausanne, at Seres, near Salonica. He was on his third Oriental journey when he was suddenly seized by an attack of fever. A year ago, at the early age of thirty, he was invited to take the Chair of Greek Literature at Lausanne, in succession to Prof. Winer. He published some of the results of his Eastern journeys in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* and the *Journal de Genève*; while his book *La Grèce et la Turquie* has been warmly commended in the Continental Reviews.

THE death is announced of M. Hippolyte Babou, author of *Lettres satiriques et critiques*, *Païens innocents*, *Sensations d'un juré*, and *Prisonniers du Deux-Décembre*, aged fifty-six; of M. Wugk, whose *Saint Sebastian* at the last Salon attracted much attention, aged twenty-eight; of M. Gabriel Delafosse, author of numerous mineralogical and crystallographical Memoirs, and of several elementary scientific works, aged eighty-four; of Prof. G. F. Haenel, of Leipzig, author of many important works relating more especially to Roman law, at the age of eighty-six.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

PROF. NORDENSKIÖLD may be congratulated on having accomplished one of the greatest feats in Arctic navigation. Starting from Gothenburg on board the *Vega* on July 4 last, he passed through

Yugor Strait into the Kara Sea, which he found to be nearly free from ice, and, in company with several other vessels, arrived on August 6 at Port Dickson, at the mouth of the Yenisei. He appears to have started again immediately, attended by a small steamer (the *Lena*, Capt. Johannessen) equipped by M. Sibiriakof. We next hear of him from the mouth of the Lena, 900 miles to the east of the Yenisei, where the two vessels arrived on August 27. The *Lena*, as arranged previously, steamed up the river bearing its name, and reached Yakutsk on September 22, but Prof. Nordenskiöld, without apparently delaying for a moment, proceeded on his way to Bering Strait. If fate has favoured him as hitherto, his little craft must by this time be ploughing the waves of the Pacific, and any day may bring us news of its safe arrival at some port within reach of the telegraph. It may safely be asserted that the programme of no Arctic expedition has been hitherto carried out more rigidly than that prepared by Prof. Nordenskiöld for his own guidance. His most sanguine expectations will have been realised should he succeed in performing the north-east passage in the course of a single season. But even if circumstances should compel him wintering on the inhospitable shore of Eastern Siberia, his having been the first to double the northernmost cape of Asia will ensure him a foremost place among Arctic explorers.

THE *Bulletin* of the Marseilles Geographical Society contains a description of the island of Lamu, on the east coast of Africa, by M. Greffuhle, a French resident at Zanzibar. From a rough map accompanying this communication we perceive that M. Greffuhle has explored the whole of the coast between Lamu and the Pangani river, travelling for the most part by land, and making excursions to Wito and other places of interest in the interior.

LIEUTENANT J. A. D. JENSEN with his companions, A. Kornerup and Groth, has returned to Fiskenaes, after having spent twenty-two days on the inland ice of Greenland. He penetrated fifty miles to the eastward of Frederikshaab, as far as a lofty chain of mountains, the existence of which had been reported by previous explorers. The culminating summit, which rises to a height of 5,000 feet above the sea, was ascended, and the ice-cap extended as far as the eye could reach. The surface of the ice was generally rugged, and difficult to travel upon. Rapid rivulets and small lakes abounding in fish occupied the depressions. Reindeer and hares were met with.

SINCE their arrival at Benguela in the summer of last year, so little information has reached this country respecting the movements of the Portuguese expedition to Central Africa that more than ordinary interest attaches to an account of their proceedings contributed by Senhor Luciano Cordeiro to the *Boletim* of the Sociedade da Geographia de Lisboa, from which we gather the following particulars:—On November 12, 1877, the expedition left Benguela for Bihé, by way of Dombe, Quillengues, and Caconda, with only fifty-seven porters and fourteen soldiers; and consequently part of the baggage had to be left behind until means could be found to send it on to Bihé direct. Dombe was reached without any particular mishap, saving the inevitable desertion of porters, and on the road meteorological and astronomical observations were carefully taken. On December 4 the party started from Dombe, and, taking a south-easterly course, crossed Mt. Cangumba; they marched daily from thirty to thirty-five kilometres. On December 12 they reached Quillengues, a military station of considerable importance, but which has been strangely neglected, as its fort is in ruins, and it possesses a garrison of but six men armed with muskets of a long-forgotten pattern. The expedition arrived at Caconda on January 8, and there met the Portuguese naturalist Anchieta.

On February 8 Major Serpa Pinto proceeded to the Nano country in order to obtain porters, and, having partially succeeded, rejoined the main body of the expedition at Bihé on March 10. According to Senhor Cordeiro, the porter-difficulty is even greater on the west than on the east coast of Africa, because, as a rule, the natives are only willing to engage for short journeys, and for specific destinations, such as Catanga, Kassongo, Garangana (the precise position of which is not known, though it is the centre of a large trade), Naziere, in the Upper Zambesi Valley, and Mucusso. At Bihé the explorers resolved to separate into two parties, and Senhor Cordeiro says that this eventuality was foreseen and arrangements made accordingly before the party left Lisbon; he thinks that science will be the gainer by the change, as the field of exploration will be enlarged.

THE French Geographical Society have newly published the first instalment of the *Proceedings* of the Congrès International des Sciences Géographiques, held at Paris from August 1 to 11, 1875. The present volume, which contains some 700 pages and seven maps, includes a vast amount of matter of permanent value and interest in the shape of papers contributed to the different sections.

UNDER the title of "Une Excursion chez les Kaciens," *Les Missions Catholiques* publishes a letter from M. Joseph Faure to Mgr. Bourdon, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burmah, describing a journey which he made in company with M. Cadoux, in the spring of the present year, through an almost unknown tract of country. The journey lasted twenty-three days, and in that time the party traversed the region lying between the frontiers of China and the left bank of the Irrawaddy. The country is mountainous, thinly peopled, and covered with forests and thick vegetation; while uncultivated plains, in the midst of which a village of Burmese Shans is now and then met with, lie between the different mountain chains. The journey was not without its dangers, for in some parts tigers and elephants were very plentiful; the path was found with difficulty; and, in addition, the Shan tribes are by no means given to hospitality. Parallel to the chain of lofty mountains which form the frontier of China, there stretches another chain of less elevation, and this MM. Faure and Cadoux traversed through its entire length in the course of their visits to the little Kacien villages scattered about the mountain tops. The houses of the Kaciens are made of bamboo, with thatched roofs reaching almost to the ground, and they are all of the same pattern, differing only in size. On the mountains which the party traversed, the Kacien villages were not so numerous or populous as in other districts which they had previously visited, as the soil there will only support a limited number of inhabitants. One of their practices, mentioned by M. Faure, is somewhat remarkable:—

"Chaque année," he says, "les Kaciens font un champ nouveau dans leurs forêts. Ils abattent et brûlent les arbres; puis, dans la couche de cendre déposée à la surface du sol, ils plantent le riz. Ce procédé barbare, qui fait disparaître peu à peu les plus belles forêts, demande, pour être pratiqué, une assez grande étendue de terrain, puisque ce n'est que tous les dix ans qu'on peut renouveler au même endroit la même opération. Le riz que l'on obtient ainsi, grâce à l'abondance et à la régularité des pluies, est d'une qualité supérieure à celui de la plaine."

IN a recent issue the *Madras Overland Atheneum* publishes some notes respecting Tunghoo, a little-known station in British Burmah, which is situated on the River Sitang, some fifteen days' journey from Rangoon, and is reputed to be the healthiest station in that portion of our Eastern possessions. Owing to the proximity of the place to the Kareen Hills, the cold at Tunghoo is greater than at other places in British Burmah; but the heat is stated to be very great in February, March and April.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* opens with an article on "The Copyright Commission," written with a trenchant vigour that recalls the old traditions of the "buff and blue," and is rarely to be found at the present day under the cloak of anonymity. The writer apparently holds a brief for the British publisher, whose interests he assumes to be identical with those of the British author. The special object of his indignation is the "free-trade" doctrine of Mr. Farrer of the Board of Trade, whom he attacks with an almost personal animus. When advocating that theory of copyright which bases it upon the general law of property, as being merely a peculiar species of protection necessitated by the peculiar character of literary labour, he defends a position of which the assailants are few and weak. But the practical conclusion which he deduces from this theory is too evidently determined by an exclusive regard for the interests that he has most at heart. If copyright were solely a matter of municipal regulation, the discussion of its theoretical basis might safely be reserved for philosophers, and it is certain that no Royal Commission would have been appointed. Both authors and their public are content with the compromise arrived at in 1842 under the predominant influence of Macaulay. Various minor imperfections have since been discovered in the working of the Copyright Acts, but these could easily have been remedied without the formidable apparatus of a commission. The real difficulty, as the writer of the article well knows, lies in the collision of interests between publishers on either side of the Atlantic, which has hitherto prevented the adoption of international copyright between this country on the one hand and the United States and Canada on the other. As one practical solution of this difficulty, the royalty system has been proposed, which is frequently combined with the free-trade doctrine already alluded to. The royalty system is already on trial in Canada, but it is entirely opposed to the traditions of the British publishing trade, and meets with scant justice at the hands of the *Edinburgh Reviewer*. But he has no alternative to offer, and deliberately prefers the maintenance of the *status quo* with America. His article, therefore, is rather a clever polemic than a serious attempt to solve a question that presses for an answer. Incidentally he makes certain statements regarding the illicit importation of American reprints into India, which are easily capable of proof or disproof, but which our own enquiries do not tend to corroborate. In the year 1877-78 the total value of books, &c., imported into India was only 113,000*l*. The *Edinburgh* has also thought it worth while to devote a long article to the curious volume on *Tacitus and Bracciolini* which has lately been attracting some attention. We cannot say that we think the article a good one, for it spends a great deal of time in "breaking butterflies," in refuting wild statements that refute themselves, and exposing blunders that "would have made Quintilian stare and gasp;" while it passes over in six lines the one argument—that relating to the date of the Medicean MS.—which, if it fails, invalidates at a single blow the whole theory of Mr. Ross, if the author is to be so named. The book certainly offers a subject for a good article, for it presents the most curious instance that we have ever met with of a mixture of great knowledge and appalling ignorance. Mr. Ross cannot construe a simple Latin sentence, and he lays down impossible laws of Latinity with all the authority of an Erasmus; but, on the other hand, he knows the history of the Italian Revival of Learning as probably no living Englishman knows it. This is what makes his book noticeable; and not the fact with which the *Edinburgh* reviewer suddenly turns round upon us at the end of his article—that Mr. Ross's paradox is characteristic of this sceptical age; and that an attack upon the genuineness of the Fourth Gospel would inevitably be as easily disposed of as this attack on the genuineness of the *Annals*.

This article is followed by a much better one on the Jesuit martyrs, Campion and Walpole; and that again by an interesting review of the new books which have lately been throwing light upon the life and character of Honoré de Balzac. The writer is a literary veteran: at least, he begins by chronicling an interview which he had with the great novelist forty-five years ago; but he has not lost his power of sympathising with the struggles of youthful genius, and it would be difficult to find a better rendering than this of the oft-told story of the garret, the midnight labour, the disappointments, the hope deferred, the debt, the despair of the young author's life. Balzac is a great puzzle, and the recent publication of his correspondence has made the puzzle all the greater. How is it possible to reconcile the grim creations of that wonderful mind, the Grandets, the Goriot, the Cousines Bette and the Cousins Pons, with the story of pure, calm, middle-aged devotion to Mme. Hanska into which the last sixteen years of his life are to be resolved? This is the interesting question which the writer of the *Edinburgh* article tries to answer.

The *Quarterly* has several articles of interest, notably one on Petrarch, which is much richer and more mellow in tone than is commonly found in the pages of that Review, and one on Dryden, of which it may be said that its worst fault is that it recalls Macaulay too exactly. This perhaps is not a bad fault: at least, if with Macaulay's style goes a fair share of Macaulay's knowledge. The author is probably right in saying that the Life of Dryden has yet to be written; and he certainly shows that he has many qualifications for writing it. The article is too good to be left to slumber in the pages of the *Quarterly*; and it is to be hoped that the writer will reproduce it—altered, perhaps, in one or two expressions—in some more permanently accessible form.

THE *Westminster* contains two or three literary articles, of which that on Bulgarian literature seems the best and most interesting. This paper, which is attributed to Mr. Morfill, of Oxford, is the work of a man who knows his subject thoroughly, and at first hand, and who by his acquaintance with comparative ballad-lore is specially fitted to deal with such a literature of songs and stories as the Bulgarian. The article makes no great pretensions to form, but the account given of the Bulgarian legendary poetry, &c., is full of real information. The writer enumerates four collections of such poetry: the first made by one Bogoev, and published at Pesh in 1842; the second by the brothers Miladinov (Agram, 1861); the third by S. J. Verkovich (Belgrade, 1860); and the fourth the *Chansons populaires Bulgares*, published in Paris by M. Dozon in 1875. To two of these collections hangs a tale; M. Verkovich has unluckily, since the publication of his book, been mixed up in a clumsy literary forgery (that of the Slavonic Veda); the unfortunate brothers Miladinov, accused of publishing treasonable writings—two or three of the songs which they collected satirised their Turkish masters—were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and when Russian and Austrian influence had extracted a promise of their release, they were found murdered in their Constantinople prison. It seems that ballad-collecting has been a dangerous trade in Bulgaria. Perhaps the most poetical of the purely legendary poems quoted by Mr. Morfill are those which relate to the Samovilas—beautiful but wholly malicious spirits which play a great part in all Slavonic mythology. They are very jealous of handsome women, and have a special weakness for black eyes, which they sometimes tear out without provocation, and sometimes declare forfeit for some unwitting crime of the possessor, such as treading upon the yellow flowers which belong to the Samovila. These spirits, though they hate women, are sometimes in love with men; but it is not desirable in such cases that any mortal rival should declare herself or plead priority of right.

In one such case the angry Samovila carried the youth into the air, and tore him into thousands of little pieces, "of which the greatest might easily be carried by an ant." As in Servian and Greek songs, the evil spirits divide the interest of the poet with the brigand—the *haiduk* or *klepht*; and some of the finest of the songs here quoted refer to the fate of these bold Robin Hoods that command so much popular sympathy. With regard to prose literature, Mr. Morfill has not much to say. One good Bulgarian history, that of M. Jireček, has lately made its appearance, and a few newspapers, periodicals of literary societies, &c., are now at last beginning to be printed. As to the remaining articles in the *Westminster*, that on Dr. Hueffer's *Troubadours* seems to convey a great deal of information; and the opinion which the writer holds of Dr. Hueffer's book is more favourable than any that we have met with in the Reviews till now.

A PORTUGUESE BOOK OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

Oporto: October 12, 1878.

A very interesting book, and one of an unusual character, has been published in Lisbon within the present year. Senhor Diocleciano das Neves, a merchant adventurer trading for ivory in the country at the back of Delagoa Bay, has written what is obviously a trustworthy account of his adventures as a hunter and a naturalist, and what to English readers at the present moment, when there appears to be some slight prospect of our finding ourselves, by exchange, the owners of this territory, is of greater importance, a recital of his vicissitudes as a trader and traveller, and his various troubles and wrongs as a resident colonist under Portuguese rule in Lourenço Marques.

I call Senhor Neves's book an unusual one, first because, though the Portuguese are great travellers, travel books are very rare in Portugal; and, secondly, because though Portuguese *littérateurs* are great stylists, and cultivate all the graces of rhetoric to a far greater extent than we or even the French do, yet Senhor Diocleciano das Neves writes his story as simply and as graphically as if he had never heard of the art of being "ingenious" with a pen, and as pleasantly as if he were telling it over a camp-fire among congenial companions and friends.

The Portuguese are so far fortunate in the possession of the port of Lourenço Marques that it is unquestionably the finest harbour on the inhospitable stretch of coast between Zanzibar and Cape Town. It is a remainder to Portugal of the great estate which the adventurous navigators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have bequeathed to the nation, but the possession is all but valueless to the mother-country. The coast lies low and is unhealthy; the soil is fertile but it lacks cultivators; the chief natural products of Lourenço Marques, as of the Mozambique coast generally, are elephant's teeth and gold dust, and the experience of every country is that gold and ivory are obtained in profitable quantities only in new and half-explored countries. They are, for obvious reasons, the first staples of trade which fail, and the exports of them from Lourenço Marques have long been dwindling. Delagoa Bay, the huge gulf at whose extremity lies Lourenço Marques, is out of the direct track of regular trade, and the use and value to the Portuguese of this African province, which were never great, must inevitably continue to decline.

There are rumours afloat as to the bad government of the African colony. If they are true, it would not be much to be wondered at that some administrative shortcomings should exist in a place so removed from any healthy action of Portuguese public opinion. Senhor Neves confirms these rumours. Emigrants to Lourenço Marques, he says, suffer much from a bad climate and more from barbarous and thieving natives, "but very much more than anything from the extortions and the arbitrary acts of the Portuguese

Lieutenant-Governors." Nothing can exceed the strength of the reprobation with which Senhor Neves speaks of Portuguese colonial officials, civil and military, lost, as he asserts them to be, to all sense of honesty and honour. Under the prevalent rule of extortion and of petty oppression of every kind, trade is famished and the colonists are impoverished. Whether this be an exaggeration or not I will not decide, but, unless travellers are in a conspiracy to mislead us, it seems certain that Portuguese Home Government is superior to Portuguese rule in her colonies.

Senhor Neves's book is mainly occupied with the account of an expedition from Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal, undertaken by the author in search of ivory. His objective point was Zoutpansberg in the Transvaal, the most remote and northerly of the Boer settlements, and the town which lies nearest to the mysterious centre of the African continent of any peopled by men of European origin. One could have wished to hear more than the author tells us of the little-known country which lies between Lourenço Marques and Zoutpansberg—a matter of vital importance to Portugal and to ourselves. We know there are mountain ranges, and the country appears to be greatly encumbered with wood, but not to offer any peculiar difficulties of passage; it is through a portion of it that the line of Portuguese railway from Lourenço Marques into the interior was projected to pass. A recent traveller in the Transvaal called upon me some two months ago; he had visited Lourenço Marques, but not the country immediately inland of it. He, however, showed me a large-scale Portuguese map, with the line of railway marked upon it—a map more calculated to delight the eye of an intending shareholder than of a scientific geographer, from the satisfactory absence in it of any unpleasant geographical obstructions, either mountains, rivers, forests, or swamps. This gentleman further informed me that some of the rails and much of the rolling-stock of the railway had for some time lain on the quays of Lourenço Marques, rusting and rotting in the damp air of that pestilential spot.

Of the natives, of their habits, superstitions, and strange customs, Senhor Neves has much that is very interesting to say. Of their treachery and savageness he has his tales, as might be expected; but he seems on the whole to have found them friendly, and even tractable.

"The European," he says, "unconsciously possesses and exercises an influence over the negro races which they strive in vain to resist. The Vatuas, Zulus, and Landins are certainly the bravest races of Southern Africa; yet, notwithstanding their superior physical and moral strength, I have myself many times had occasion to notice how their will submits, and how instantly they give in, when a European speaks to them in anger."

It is to be observed that, though Senhor Neves has resided in the colony within the last year or two, his narrative has mainly to do with a period dating some fifteen or more years back; but this is of no great importance among savage races, whose habits are tolerably constant when they are so comparatively little pressed upon and interfered with by the neighbourhood of white men as the Kafirs of Delagoa Bay.

The Portuguese know nothing personally of African nations except from the slave races of the Western Coast who in former times supplied the Brazilian trade. "Ugly as a negro" is proverbial in Portugal, and the author is on this account at pains to explain to his countrymen how little the proverb holds good in the country of the Kafirs. English travel-readers know very well, what Winwood Reade explained long ago, that the features of the natives of Africa, even of the West Coast, soften and improve as the traveller goes inland. We know, too, that the Zulu Kafirs are a fairly well-featured race; but I doubt greatly whether any English colonist at Natal would confirm all that Senhor Neves enthu-

siastically advances of the fine complexions, the tender grace of feature, and even the positive beauty, of the native women of that colony.

It is the author's close observation of the habits of the larger wild beasts which would make his book generally popular, could it obtain translation into a better-known tongue than Portuguese. His remarks on the African wild elephant, as to whose native habits we are even yet comparatively ignorant, are valuable. From Emerson Tennent, and more recently from Mr. Sanderson's book, we have of late greatly extended our knowledge of the Indian elephant. It is curious that the character given by Senhor Neves of its African congener almost coincides with that given nearly contemporaneously by Mr. Sanderson. According to Senhor Neves, the African elephant is inoffensive, timid, and hardly ever aggressive even in self-defence. Though there is a certain evident risk in the pursuit of an animal of such huge size and power, Senhor Neves pronounces the stories of peril and fatal mishaps as told by too many elephant-hunters to be mostly fables, and the sport of elephant-shooting is clearly no better than butchery. There is nothing in his account of the animal against the feasibility of the recent proposals which have been made to tame the African elephant and utilise it in the exploration and exploitation of Tropical Africa.

It is another coincidence between the habits of the *ferae naturae* of two great continents that what has been alleged in mitigation of the popular sentence upon the tiger of India is likewise claimed for the African lion. The tiger-hunters of India plead for their quarry that, in pursuing deer and other animals destructive to the peasants' crops, it does him and the State a positive benefit, and should, therefore, not be destroyed as vermin: it is only, they say, the old tigers or those made infirm by disease which, too feeble to follow their natural game, take to cattle-killing or prey on man. Senhor Neves says what is nearly equivalent of the lions of Southern Africa. They serve the useful purpose of checking the multiplication of the teeming herds in the plain country; only those which no longer possess speed enough to overtake the wild deer and gnus and antelopes attack the farmer's *corral*, pulling down the palings which form it, and carrying off an ox or two from the herd within.

Senhor Neves's work is not, strictly speaking, scientific—certain remarks of the author's are, indeed, singularly the reverse of scientific—but it bears on it the mark of truth, and I am convinced that it does not contain a single intentional exaggeration. It has the rare advantage, as I have said, of being written in plain colloquial Portuguese, terse, racy, and pointed. I could not recommend a better book to a student of the spoken in contradistinction to the written language.

The full title is *Itinerário de uma viagem á caça dos elephantes, por Diocleciano Fernandes das Neves* (Lisboa, 1878). I trust the book may find a French or an English translator.

OSWALD CRAWFORD.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- CAIRD, J. The Landed Interest and the Supply of Food. Cassell. 5s.
DAS BUCH der Malerzeche in Prag. Hrs. v. M. Pangerl. Wien: Braumüller. 8 M.
FAULMANN, C. Das Buch der Schrift. Wien: k. k. Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei. 12 M.
GRANDAU, F. Chronik d. königl. Hof- u. National-Theaters in München. München: Ackermann. 6 M.
LATHAM, R. G. Russian and Turk. from a geographical, ethnological and historical point of view. Allen. 18s.
RIEMANN, H. Studien zur Geschichte der Notenschrift. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 10 M.
ROSENBERG, C. H. v. Der malayische Archipel. Land u. Leute. 2. Abth. Leipzig: Weigel. 6 M.
SYMONDS, J. A. Shelley. (In "English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
UNGER, F. W. Quellen der Byzantinischen Kunstgeschichte. 1. Bd. Wien: Braumüller. 7 M.
WINTERBERG, A. Malta. Geschichte u. Gegenwart. Wien: Hartleben. 4 M.

History.

- BRIEFE u. Acten zur Geschichte d. dreissigjährigen Kriegen in den Zeiten d. vorwaltenden Einflusses der Wittelsbacher. 4. Bd. Die Politik Bayerns 1591-1607. 1. Hälfte. Bearb. v. F. Stieve. München: Rieger. 10 M. 80 Pf.
CORPUS Scriptorum historiarum Byzantinorum, ed. B. G. Niebuhr, etc. Vol. 49. Anna Comnena. Vol. 2. Bonn: Weber. 18 M.
NOLTE, F. Histoire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Paris: Didier. 12 fr.
SOREL, A. La Question d'Orient au XVIII^e siècle. Paris: Pion. 6 fr.
STERN, A. Milton u. seine Zeit. 2. Thl. 3. u. 4. Buch. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 12 M.
VARRENTRAPPE, C. Hermann v. Wied u. sein Reformationsversuch in Köln. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 8 M. 80 Pf.
WIGGER, F. Feldmarschall Fürst Blücher v. Wahlstatt. Schwerin: Stiller. 6 M.
WINKELMANN, E. Philipp v. Schwaben u. Otto IV. v. Braunschweig. 2. Bd. Kaiser Otto v. Braunschweig. 1208-1218. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 12 M.

Physical Science and Philosophy.

- COHN, F. Kryptogamen-Flora v. Schlesien. 1. Hälfte. Algen, bearb. v. O. Kirschner. Breslau: Kern. 7 M.
HARTMANN, E. v. Phänomenologie d. sittlichen Bewusstseins. Prolegomena zu jeder künft. Ethik. Berlin: Duncker. 16 M.
KUEHNEN'S Photo-Chemistry of the Retina, and Visual Purple. Ed. Dr. Michael Foster. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
TEICHMUELLER, G. Neue Studien zur Geschichte der Begriffe. 2. Hft. Gotha: Perthes. 6 M.

Philology, &c.

- AUCASSIN u. NICOLETTE. Neu nach der Handschrift m. Paradien u. Glossar v. H. Suchier. Paderborn: Schöningh. 2 M. 50 Pf.
BIGANDET, P. Vie on légende de Gaudama, le Boudha des Birmanes, et notice sur les phonogies ou moines birmanes. Traduit par V. Gauvain. Paris: Leroux. 10 fr.
LIBANII *ἑρπὶς τῶν ὁμογενῶν ὁμιλίᾳ*. Recensita a R. Foerster. Rostock: Spiller. 2 M. 50 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ASSYRIAN NAMES.

British Museum: October 21, 1878.

With regard to a note which appeared in last week's ACADEMY I must, in justice to English Assyriologists, say a few words.

Anyone with the least knowledge of the Assyrian language must know that it is utterly impossible to read the signs D.P. AN-DI-MA-NU-BAR otherwise than as "Salmanu-esir." There is no difference whatever between the reading of the French and the English Assyriologists.

The only indication who was the real erector of the monument lay at first in the Campaigns represented on the plates of bronze which covered it, but these could not be by any means a sure guide, for it is well known that the same countries were conquered over and over again by different Assyrian kings. The first plate cleaned showed the tribute of the Carchemishians, from which people both Assuru-natsir-aba and Shalmaneser received tribute; and from the alabaster tablets from Balawat belonging to the former king, and mentioning the "doors overlaid with copper," it was only natural to suppose that they were erected by him.

There is no doubt of the royal name being clear enough now, but (strange as it may seem to the unreflecting) the oxidation of an inscribed bronze plate has the property of rendering quite invisible the inscription thereon, and in spite of the exertions of Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, who is cleaning the monument most excellently, for some time no piece containing a royal name came to light.

A month ago, however, some pieces were cleaned showing a royal name, which I immediately read and announced as Shalmaneser. The honour of first reading the royal name belongs to the French Assyriologist, M. Lenormant, because the French could clean their small fragments in a few hours; but to clean and prevent the decay from further destroying the bronze portion of two doors, each twenty feet high by seven feet wide, is a work requiring time and great care.

THEO. G. PINCHES.

PRINCIPAL SHAIRP AND CHAUCER.

London: Oct. 22, 1878.

Seeing lately in a review, by Miss Constance O'Brien, of Principal Shairp's *Poetic Interpreta-*

tion of Nature, that he had dealt with Chaucer's treatment of Nature, I suspected at once that he had taken a spurious poem to illustrate it. A few days ago in the Museum I got out Principal Shairp's book, and accordingly, at p. 161, 2nd edition, there was the regular extract from the spurious *Flower and the Leaf*, written by a lady fifty years or more after Chaucer's death, against his praise of the Flower—unstable and vading—and in glory of the abiding evergreen Leaf. The passage that Dr. Shairp quotes is so plainly written in echo of Chaucer's description of the forest in his *De the of Blaunche*, ll. 397-442, that I cannot say it misrepresents his view of nature; but assuredly his own description is in some points better than his imitator's, though it has not the young red leaves of the oak, or the "glad light green" that I wish was his. While he loved the glad sunshine in the meadows, he did not seem—in this poem at least—to want its glints in the forest. His trees were to be so thick-leaved and high-branched as to leave only shadow below them, in which his joyous huntsmen were to hunt the deer, while squirrels above made feast. But if we are to have evidence given of "the characteristic landscape of Chaucer, and his feelings about it," and to be told what "he notes," I am sure that we would all rather have it in the poet's own words than his later lady-lover's, however charming they and she may be and have been.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—8 P.M. Meteorological: Lecture.
FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—8 P.M. Philological: "Contributions to Old-English Phonology," and "Proposed Modifications of, and Additions to, Mr. Bell's Visible Speech," by H. Sweet.

SCIENCE.

DRAPER'S MEMOIRS.

Scientific Memoirs: being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy. By John William Draper, M.D., LL.D., President of the Faculty of Science in the University of New York. (Sampson Low & Co.)

DR. J. W. DRAPER'S name is well known as that of a man who has for many years past stood in the front rank of scientific investigators. His energies have not been devoted exclusively to any one branch of research. Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Biology, and Historical Literature have in turns engaged his attention, and by posterity his memory will be esteemed not less perhaps on account of his eminent contributions to Science than for his *History of the American Civil War*. Nor have his studies been so independent of each other as might at first sight appear; as he himself says in the Preface to this volume—

"When I look back on the objects that have occupied my attention I recognise how they have been interconnected, each preparing the way for its successor. Is it not true that for every person the course of life is along the line of least resistance, and that in this the movement of humanity is like the movement of material bodies?"

Dr. Draper's earliest experimental work was published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for the year 1839. The results of the numerous researches he has conducted since that time have been published in various journals, pamphlets, and the *Transactions of learned societies*. Although many of the more important papers are to be found in the *Philosophical Magazine*, even these, scattered as they are over a

period of forty years, it is not always easy to lay hands upon, and hence it is with sincere pleasure that we see them now collected together in one volume. In this book—a handsome octavo of nearly 500 pages—are included only such Memoirs as are connected with the effects of Radiations or of Radiant Energy, these having been distinguished by the American Academy of Science, as manifested by its award to Dr. Draper of the Rumford Medal for discoveries in Light and Heat. Of the original Memoirs, some—too voluminous to be published in full—have been condensed or abridged, but in the cases where this has occurred a statement to the effect is appended, and the place where the original may be found has been given. Sometimes, the circumstances seeming to call for it, additional matter has been introduced; but this has always been formally indicated.

Memoir i. in this volume is “On the Production of Light by Heat, and on an Examination of the Radiation of Red-hot Bodies,” published in the *Phil. Mag.* in 1847. It contains an account of experiments for ascertaining the temperature at which bodies become self-luminous. This temperature was found to be about 977° F., and it was also shown that all solids begin to give out light at the same temperature. Desiring to determine the relation between the temperature of a solid body and the colour of the light it emits in a dark room, Dr. Draper proposed to use the Fraunhofer lines as lines of reference, and was not a little surprised to find that they are not to be seen in the spectrum of ignited solid bodies. Thus was discovered one of the fundamental facts in spectrum analysis, a fact that has become of the highest importance in astronomy, as furnishing a means of determining the physical conditions of the heavenly bodies and a test of the nebular hypothesis. An ignited solid will give a continuous spectrum, or one devoid of fixed lines; an ignited gas will give a discontinuous spectrum, one broken up by lines or bands or spaces. Thirteen years later (in 1860) Prof. Kirchhoff, ignorant of Draper’s researches, published many of these facts as discoveries of his own, and as a consequence, we find them in the text-books often ascribed to Kirchhoff, and not to their original discoverer.

At the time when these Memoirs (i.-iv.) were published, the spectroscope was comparatively a new instrument. No one in America had given attention to it, and few in Europe. As early as 1842 Draper observed that the fixed lines might be photographed. By using a sensitive plate of iodised silver he discovered three fixed lines beyond the visible red, which he named α , β , γ , and a great number of fixed lines in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum. These ultra-violet lines were photographed about the same time in France by M. E. Becquerel. In 1846 the ultra-red lines α , β , γ , were re-discovered by MM. Pizeau and Foucault. A very important part of the experimental work of Dr. Draper is that which relates to the constitution of the spectrum. The generally received opinion has been that there exists a heat-spectrum in the less refrangible regions, a light-spectrum in the intermediate, and a spectrum producing

chemical action in the more refrangible regions. This view Dr. Draper has very successfully combated:—

“We have to consider an incident ray,” he says, “as consisting solely of ethereal vibrations, which, when they are checked by an extinguishing substance, lose their *vis viva*. The effect that ensues depends on the quality of the substance. The vibrations imparted to it may be manifested by the production of heat, as in the case of lamp-black, or by chemical changes, as in the case of many of the salts of silver. In the parallel instance of acoustics clear views have long ago been attained, and are firmly held. No one supposes that sound is one of the ingredients of the atmosphere, and it would not be more incorrect to assert that it is something emitted by the sounding body than it is to affirm that light, or heat, or actinism is emitted by the sun.”

Memoirs xxviii. and xxix., “On the Distribution of Heat and Chemical Action in the Spectrum,” contain the experimental evidence in favour of these views. If a prismatic or dispersion spectrum be examined side by side with a diffraction or interference one, it will be seen that in the latter the yellow occupies the middle of the spectrum, while in the former it is much nearer to the red end, being distant from it about one fourth of the whole length of the visible spectrum. In the prismatic spectrum the Fraunhofer lines on the red side of the line D are much more closely packed together, and on the blue side of D more widely separated, than is the case with the corresponding lines in the diffraction spectrum, in which they are arranged according to their wave-lengths. Thus in the prismatic the less refrangible regions are much compressed, and the more refrangible much dilated. And it is plain that the same will hold good in a still greater degree for any invisible rays that are below the red and above the violet respectively. Hence it is by no means fair to test the relative heating effects of rays of different refrangibilities by passing a thermometer or thermopile along the spectrum from one end to the other, for such a thermopile will collect a larger number of rays in the red, where they are denser, than in the violet, where they are more rarefied. Yet this is the method that has been adopted by the majority of those who have paid any attention to the subject. The maximum of heat has been found in the red or ultra-red region according to the nature of the prism used. In 1857 Draper attempted to make heat measures on the diffraction spectrum, but the results were unsatisfactory owing to the small amount of heat. A later method attended with perfect success was published in 1872, and is given in Memoir xxviii. The following is a brief outline of it:—If we assume the lines A (wave-length 7604) and H² (wave-length 3933) to be close to the less and more refrangible ends of the visible spectrum respectively, the middle point of this spectrum is at 5768, a little beyond the sodium line D. A dispersion spectrum was obtained by means of a flint-glass prism, and converged by a concave spherical mirror on the face of a thermopile. By suitably-placed screens first one-half (measured from the point 5768) and then the other could be shut off, and thus the heat received from the

two halves of the spectrum compared. The heating powers of these two portions were so nearly equal that we may impute the differences to errors of experimentation. Assuming this as true, it necessarily follows that in the spectrum any two series of undulations will have the same heating power, no matter what their wave-lengths may be. The opinion commonly held respecting the distribution of chemical force in the spectrum is mainly founded on the behaviour of some of the compounds of silver. These darken when exposed to the more refrangible rays, and, unless correct methods of examination be resorted to, seem to be unaffected by the less refrangible. But by using suitable means Draper showed as early as 1843 that an iodised silver plate is sensitive even to the ultra-red rays. Bitumen was one of the first substances on which (in the hands of Niépce) impressions in the camera were obtained and fixed. Using a solution of West India bitumen in benzine to sensitise a glass plate, and developing by a mixture of benzine and alcohol, Draper obtained an impression continuous from below the line A to the line H—continuous, that is, except where the Fraunhofer lines fall. A better illustration that the chemical action of the spectrum is not restricted to the higher rays, but is possessed by all, could hardly be adduced. The decomposition of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of sunshine is undoubtedly the most important of all actino-chemical facts. This action was formerly attributed to the violet rays. The results obtained by Dr. Draper in 1843 and 1844 from direct spectrum experiments, that the decomposition of carbonic acid is effected by the less, not by the more, refrangible rays, have been confirmed by all recent experimenters, who differ only as to the exact position of the maximum. Draper found this to be in the yellow. The action of light on the colours of flowers, on the union of hydrogen and chlorine, and on the bending of the stems of plants, affords further evidence against the limitation of chemical action in the spectrum to the more refrangible end. Dr. Draper’s conclusions rest on a firm experimental basis, and are incontrovertible. As they become better known, the three curves (to be found in nearly all text-books of spectrum analysis)—illustrating the supposed relations of the calorific, the luminous, and the chemical portions—must disappear.

We have not space left to discuss at length the rest of the Memoirs, many of which are of great interest. We must be contented with mentioning some of their titles. Memoir iv. is “On the Nature of Flame and on the Condition of the Sun’s Surface.” Memoirs viii. and ix., “On the Phosphorescence of Bodies;” in these the influence of temperature is examined, and an explanation offered on the basis of the undulatory theory. In Memoir ix. is an account of experiments to determine whether light produces any magnetic effects. Only negative results were obtained, Mrs. Somerville’s and Mr. Christie’s experiments not being substantiated. Dr. Draper was the first to make a photographic portrait from the life; he also obtained the first photograph of the moon. The methods pursued are described

in the Memoirs on the Daguerreotype process (xiv., xv., xvi.).

Memoir xxiv. is "On the Electromotive Power of Heat," and xxvi. "On Capillary Attraction and Interstitial Motions"—the cause of the flow of sap in plants and the circulation of the blood in animals. The last of these Memoirs is "On Burning Glasses and Mirrors—their Heating and Chemical Action."

In conclusion, we have only to say that we are heartily grateful to Dr. Draper for gathering together and publishing in a collected form his many valuable contributions to Science in the department of Radiant Energy. We shall look forward to the publication of a further volume containing his Memoirs on Chemical, Electrical, and Physiological topics, some of which, we are told, have never yet been published.

A. W. REINOLD.

Exempla Codicum Graecorum litteris minusculis scriptorum. Ediderunt Gulielmus Wattenbach et Adolphus von Velsen. (Heidelbergae.)

THE ever-increasing concentration of antiquities of all kinds in large museums, where the eye can become familiar with, and compare, the various specimens thus collected, gives us advantages for study which our predecessors lacked, and will give our successors a still greater advantage over ourselves. And when the objects themselves cannot be brought together, casts and photographs yield, not all that we may desire but, at any rate, very good material to work upon.

Perhaps few people may have occasion to study Greek manuscripts, but anyone whose business or curiosity may have led him into that rather lonely track must have often found his way stopped by uncertainty in dating the volume before him. The inability of the unpractised eye to distinguish between different handwritings only a few centuries old and written in the more familiar Latin and Western hands is more complete than might be imagined; but even the expert may be at fault when dealing with MSS. written in so formal and little-varying a character as the Greek of the early Middle Ages. However, the greater the number of specimens that can be collected and examined, the more quickly does uncertainty vanish. The editors of the present work, therefore, deserve our thanks for helping to supply a want which is much felt.

Confining themselves to minuscule writing they have brought together fifty plates, produced by photography from MSS. ranging from the ninth to the fifteenth century. The most valuable part of the work is of course that which contains the dated specimens, twenty-eight in number, bearing dates from the year 835 to 1494. The first of these, taken from a MS. of the Gospels in the library of Bishop Uspensky of Kiev, the oldest dated Greek MS. in minuscule writing that has yet been found, is of very small size, and does not give as much of the writing as the student would desire. It is to be hoped that other opportunities will occur of publishing further specimens from so important a volume. The beautiful copies of Euclid, A.D.

888, and Plato, A.D. 895, both in the Bodleian Library, rank next; and most of the other examples are drawn from the rich stores of St. Mark's Library at Venice, with a few from the Laurentian and other libraries.

The editors have done well to vary their selection, so far as circumstances would allow, and to give the preference to classical rather than to ecclesiastical or theological manuscripts. Where they were restricted to giving dated examples this could not always be done: but in the second division of their work, which consists of undated specimens, their choice was unshackled, and they have grouped together an interesting series of facsimiles of codices, most of which are known by name, if not by sight, to classical students. The work has thus an interest for a large class of persons who care nothing for the dry bones of palaeography; while, at the same time, it becomes of more value to those who are attempting to solve the mysteries of old writings, inasmuch as it gives a variety of hands which we may call secular, as distinguished from the more formal and traditional style of church books.

If we examine the facsimiles before us with a view to learning something of Greek palaeography, we shall recognise that they fall easily into two classes, which have their division in the close of the twelfth century. The flourished writing of the thirteenth century is such a contrast to the regular and simple writing of a hundred years earlier that the eye detects the difference without effort; and, as one travels to the later periods, the advance is clearly marked at different stages. But it is when we retrace our steps that the real difficulty begins: how to mark the gradual change which was in progress from the ninth to the twelfth century. The facsimiles will bear us out if we lay down the general rule that the writing of the earlier MSS. is more compact and exact, and generally executed with a more elegant pen, than that of the following centuries. Trusting simply to the effect on the eye, and not regarding the minute differences of individual letters which require time and patience to work out—but which, when thus worked out, form valuable criteria for fixing the age of MSS.—comparatively little practice enables us to distinguish roughly the hands of the ninth and tenth from those of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In the earlier period we find a beautiful round hand formed with wonderful exactness and lightness of touch, the letters of which have an inclination to slope to the left. For, although the same class of writing in the eleventh and twelfth centuries maintains a great regularity, it wants the compactness and fineness of stroke. But, besides the formal hands, one has to deal with the more independent and cursive specimens. And here the difficulty of fixing the age is greater. But one may venture to claim for the older specimens of this class also a superior lightness and elegance of penmanship.

A mechanical but very useful test of the age of Greek MSS. of the earlier periods has been (I believe, for the first time) given by Prof. Gardthausen in his *Beiträge zur griech. Palaeographie* (Sitzungsber. der k.

Sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, 1877). He has observed that minuscule MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries are written, according to the fancy of the scribe, either above or below the ruled lines. That is to say, the letters either stand upon, or hang from, the lines. But from the latter part of the tenth century downwards the writing is below the lines. So far as my own experience goes, I believe this general law to be correct. Why in the earlier times one man should write above the line while another wrote below it there is nothing to show. But it can scarcely have been anything else than individual fancy. In one or two instances in the collection before us the editors have noticed that the two systems are followed in one and the same manuscript. And a remarkable case is that of the Add. MS. 18,231 in the British Museum, a volume written in the year 972, in which the writing shifts from below to above the line more than once, and in one place in the middle of a tract. It is noteworthy that in this MS., written so near the close of the tenth century, the portions written below the line are larger in extent than those written above it: an indication that the latter system was giving way before the other.

Applying this test to the *Exempla*, we find that it holds good in respect to the dated specimens; but in the undated series there are two exceptions. The older part of the Palatine "Anthologia Epigrammatum" (pl. xxxvi.) is assigned by the editors to the eleventh century; and the Laurentian "Chirurgici veteres" (pl. xlii.) is placed as low as the eleventh or twelfth century; both MSS. are written above the line. It is dangerous to push a theory too far, and it is also hazardous to give an opinion from a photograph against authorities who have inspected the real object. But if we take the two plates as they stand, without reference to any technicalities of ruling, they seem rather to present the appearance of tenth-century writing. A third MS., the Plutarch of St. Mark's (pl. xlv.), also assigned to the eleventh century, is stated to be written above the line; but this is perhaps a slip of the pen, for the plate hardly bears out the assertion.

Such theories, however, can only be proved by patient labour, and by the help of such collections as the excellent one before us. We may hope that in these days of reproductions other scholars will follow Professors Wattenbach and von Velsen in the good work of collecting material for the study of old writing. In England something is being done; but the field is large and the labourers are few. If scholars in other countries would contribute works similar to the *Exempla*, and, still more, if other Governments would give the pecuniary assistance which the German Government has granted in this instance, a body of material would soon be gathered together on the value of which it is needless to enlarge.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

American Journal of Mathematics Pure and Applied. Vol. I., No. 2. (Baltimore.) The

first twenty-one pages of this number contain the continuation of Prof. Sylvester's paper (ACADEMY, July 27) in the shape of two Appendices and five Notes. Mr. G. W. Hill contributes a second chapter of "Researches in the Lunar Theory" (nineteen pages); and Prof. Cayley has a short note on the "Theory of Groups: Graphical Representation." Mr. W. E. Story, remarking that three kinds of forces may act upon a particle of a solid body—viz., *external* forces, as attractions and repulsions; *surface* forces, as pressures and tensions; and *elastic* forces (*i.e.*, molecular forces due to the influence of neighbouring particles of the body itself)—writes upon the "Elastic Potential of Crystals" (seven pages). There is also the commencement of what bids fair to be an interesting paper, by M. Edouard Lucas, entitled "Théorie des fonctions numériques simplement périodiques." Its object is the study of the symmetrical functions of the roots of an equation of the second degree in their application to the theory of prime numbers. We have reserved to the last a notice of the longest paper (twenty-six pages) on "Bipunctual Co-ordinates," by Mr. F. Franklin, a Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University. Two points, S, T, to which all lines are referred, are called the *initials*, and the line joining them the *base*. The co-ordinates, *s*, *t*, of a line are its distances from the two initials, measured in a fixed direction, the same for both initials, and which is called the direction of reference; the lines through the initials in this direction being called the lines of reference. The equation of any point O on the base is $\frac{s}{t} = \frac{SO}{TO} = c$, and of any

point P not on the base $\frac{s-d}{t-d} = c$, where *d* = OP;

hence the equation of every point is of the first degree. Mr. Franklin discusses the simple cases of straight lines and the transformation of co-ordinates, and applies his method to the conic sections. The greater part of his paper was written before he was aware that a somewhat similar system of tangential co-ordinates had previously been employed. The writer calls the line joining two points a *junction*. Some English mathematicians are now in the habit of calling this line the *join* of the points, and the point where two lines cut, the *join* of the lines. Similar short terms, we understand, will be made use of in a work on Pure Geometry shortly to be published. We must not omit to state that there is an extract from a letter from Prof. Clifford to Prof. Sylvester on the Chémico-Algebraical Theory, which contains much suggestive matter. It will be seen from our abstract that the excellence which was displayed in the first number of this new journal is fully sustained in the present number. In one copy we have seen, pages 189 and 192 (on one sheet) are given twice, and pages 190 and 191 are conspicuous by their absence.

American Journal of Mathematics Pure and Applied. Vol. I., No. 3. (Baltimore.) We need only state that in this number M. E. Lucas's paper is continued (forty-four pages), as also is No. II. of Mr. G. W. Hill's "Researches on the Lunar Theory" (sixteen pages). Other papers are: "The Elastic Arch," by H. T. Eddy; "Remarks by Prof. Mallet (Virginia) on a Passage in Prof. Sylvester's Paper as to the Atomic Theory." Five short Notes follow on the mechanical description of the Cartesian, a new solution of bi-quadratic equations, a short process for solving the Irreducible Case of Cardan's Method, an extension of Taylor's Theorem, and historical data concerning the discovery of the Law of Valence. Sixteen pages are devoted to a full and valuable "Bibliography of Hyper-space and non-Euclidean Geometry," by G. B. Halsted, Tutor in Princeton College, who notices at greater or less length the writings of sixty-two writers on the subject. He makes no mention, however, of Bunyakovski's *Considérations sur quelques singularités* . . .

dans les constructions de géométrie non-euclidienne. (Mém. de l'Acad. de Pétersb., série vii., tom. xviii., 1872); or of Schmitz-Dumont's *Zeit und Raum in ihren denknöthwendigen Bestimmungen abgeleitet aus dem Satze des Widerspruchs*, i. (Leipzig, 1875). For the author's information we may say that Mr. Frankland's paper was communicated to the London Mathematical Society and published in their *Proceedings* (vol. viii., pp. 57-69); and that Mr. C. J. Monro (not Monroe) contributes a paper on "Flexure of Spaces" to the ninth volume of the same *Proceedings*. Mr. Spottiswoode's recent Presidential Address to the British Association at Dublin also dwells at some length on this geometry.

Manual of Plane Trigonometry. By James Henchie. (Murby.) In a recent number (ACADEMY, September 14) we stated that our main objection to this work was the great number of mistakes it contained. Sooner than we had expected we have received a second edition of it, and we are pleased to find that very nearly all the blunders have been corrected. It is now a useful and fairly trustworthy book.

An Elementary Manual of Co-ordinate Geometry and Conic Sections. By the Rev. J. White, M.A. (C. F. Hodgson and Son.) The early copies of this work, upon one of which our notice (ACADEMY, August 24) was founded, have been, we believe, cancelled. We notice that in this new issue the numerous mistakes have been removed, and so the book has been rendered as free from errors as perhaps can be expected. We have detected a few easily-corrected mistakes in the copy before us.

THE RHIND LECTURES.

THE third course of the Rhind Lectures on Archaeology in connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was commenced last week in Edinburgh, by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, the secretary of the Society. The course consists of six lectures, which are delivered on alternate days, and the subject is in continuation of the previous two courses, in which the lecturer proposed to discuss the question:—"Do we possess the means of determining scientifically the condition of primeval man and his age on the earth?" The first and second courses had been devoted to the examination of the nature of the evidence recovered by archaeological investigations regarding man's existence in the past, and to the exposition of the methods by which scientific deductions are drawn from that evidence. The lecturer maintained that evidence of man's condition alone could neither be accepted as evidence of his capacity nor of his antiquity, that civilisation and culture were very different things, and that in the present position of anthropology it was desirable to carry the spirit of doubt into the examination of its conclusions and to question freely whether they might not be mere assumptions or speculations. In the first two lectures of the present course his aim was to show that evidences of civilisation were disclosed in savagery as he had already shown that evidence of savagery was disclosed in civilisation. The Iron Age savagery of Central Africa was compared with the civilised condition of man in Europe, and the conclusion drawn that in the fullest possible sense savagery and civilisation were conditions which differed only in degree and not in kind. The third lecture was devoted to an attempt to answer the question "What is civilisation?" No direct answer to this question had been attempted in the works of philosophers or historians, but such an answer was essentially necessary to the scientific investigation of the general subject of his lectures. After describing the operation of the law of natural selection, he went on to show that the effect of this law—which he regarded as the perpetuation of species—depended mainly on the self-dependence and individual isolation of animals. Man, so long as he stood in isolation, was subject to this law

exactly like other animals, but we had no knowledge of man living in this condition. In actual fact it always happened that man combined with man to defeat this law, and the measure of his success in this was the measure of his civilisation. Not only did he defeat the operation of the law of natural selection as regarded his own species, but he introduced other living things as partners in the association which he thus formed to defeat this law, and deprive nature of the power she exercised through its operation. He did this when he cultivated plants and domesticated animals—substituting man's selection for natural selection as the ruling condition of their existence. Civilisation was thus nothing more than the complicated outcome of the war waged with nature by man in society to prevent her from putting into execution against him her law of natural selection. It followed from this that civilisation could only be correctly applied to the condition of aggregates, and that civilisation was impossible to the brutes and to human individuals in isolation from their fellows. The succeeding lectures were devoted to the following-up of this argument and the demonstration that the difference between savagery and civilisation was not a difference in kind but of degree only.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PHYSICS.

On the Theory of Voltaic Action.—The question of the origin of the difference of potential which is found at the poles of a voltaic element is still a vexed one. There are, as is well known, two rival theories of what takes place—the Chemical Theory and the Contact Theory—each of which claims to account for the observed phenomena. According to the latter, a difference of potential between two metals is produced by their simple contact, without the intervention of any third substance or combination. Mr. J. Brown (*Phil. Mag.*, August 1878) adduces evidence in favour of the chemical theory, his experiments showing directly that the difference of potential produced by the contact of plates of dissimilar metals is a function of the medium by which they are surrounded. The metals he used in his experiments were copper and iron. When condenser plates of these metals, connected respectively with the electrodes of a quadrant electrometer, were brought into contact *in air* and separated, the iron was found to be positive to the copper, as it is when used in a voltaic combination with water or an acid for the electrolyte. But when for air was substituted hydrogen sulphide, and the same process repeated, the iron proved to be negative. The proportionate degree of tension between the plates in air and in hydrogen sulphide is similar to the ratio of their electromotive force in water and in potassium sulphide solution. In these experiments, it will be observed, the contacts all remained the same; the only change in the circumstances was the change in the atmosphere surrounding the plates. In another experiment (a modification of one devised by Sir Wm. Thomson), a light aluminium needle, attached horizontally to a fine vertical platinum wire, moved over a circular ring formed of two metals soldered together, one half being copper and the other half iron. The needle when unelectricised rested exactly over one of the junctions of the metals; but, when charged with electricity, moved from this position, its motion being towards the copper or towards the iron, according as its charge was positive or negative. This occurred in air. In an atmosphere of hydrogen sulphide the direction of motion was just the reverse—*i.e.*, the positively charged needle moved from the copper to the iron.

Solar Photography.—In the issue of *Nature* for October 17 is an interesting description by Mr. H. F. Blanford of the apparatus employed by M. Janssen in the Meudon Observatory for photo-

graphing the sun's photosphere, together with an account of some of the results which he has obtained. Of this method Mr. Lockyer says (*Phil. Mag.*, August 1878):—

"The increase in photographic power recently secured by Dr. Janssen is one which was absolutely undreamt of only a few years ago. It is now possible to record every change which goes on on the sun down to a region so small that one hardly likes to challenge belief by mentioning it. Changes over regions embracing under one second of angular magnitude in the centre of the sun's disc can now be faithfully recorded and watched from hour to hour."

The main difficulty to be surmounted in order to obtain a sharply-defined photographic picture of the details of the solar disc is presented by the phenomenon known as photographic irradiation, in virtue of which a brilliantly-illuminated surface occupies, on the negative picture, a proportionately exaggerated space, its borders being extended over the darker objects around. The simple contrivance by which M. Janssen has succeeded in getting rid of irradiation is, in the first place, to restrict the photographic action to one small sheaf of rays of the spectrum—viz., those which extend from the line G a short distance towards H. This is effected by limiting the time of the exposure, which is between $\frac{1}{3000}$ and $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a second in summer, being varied according to the season of the year and the time of day. A second condition is so to adjust the distance of the sensitised surface from the lens of the instrument that it shall exactly coincide with the focus of the G rays. The necessity of this precaution will be readily understood when it is borne in mind that no lens is perfectly achromatic, and that, in virtue of the first condition, the rays in the vicinity of G alone produce the image. The remaining conditions are the adoption of as large a plate as can be readily manipulated, and some improvements in the process of preparing and developing the plates whereby a very perfect surface is ensured for the reception of the image, and a graduated development after exposure. The short exposure is obtained by allowing a shutter carrying a narrow slit to move horizontally over a circular aperture a little larger than the image. Thus the image falls on the sensitised plate, not as a whole, but in successive slices; and the width of the slit is so adjusted to the rate of motion that each slice is exposed during from $\frac{1}{3000}$ to $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a second only. By suitable means, described in the paper, the uniformity of exposure can be regulated to $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a second. M. Janssen's pictures of the solar disc are more than twelve inches in diameter.

New Telephonic Transmitter.—A new kind of telephone, consisting of a combination of the thread-telephone and Hughes' microphone, is described by M. P. Dumont in the *Comptes Rendus*, lxxxvii., 424. To the centre of a vertical parchment membrane, about twelve centimetres in diameter, is attached a string, which, passing horizontally over a pulley, carries a weight at its extremity. This piece, shaped like a cone with its point downwards, dips to the depth of about a millimetre in a metal thimble containing powdered gas carbon. One of the poles of a battery of four Leclanché cells is in communication with the metallic cone; the other is connected with the thimble. The slightest vibrations of the membrane due to sonorous waves suffice to modify the pressure of the cone in the charcoal powder, and thus to determine variations in the strength of the current. A Bell's telephone may be used as a receiving instrument.

On the Application of the Telephone to the Determination of the Magnetic Meridian.—When in an ordinary telephone the short magnetised bar is replaced by a rod of soft iron about a metre in length, the apparatus still transmits sounds, but with an intensity which depends upon the direction in which the rod points, the maximum being attained when the rod in the transmitting telephone is parallel to the direction of the dipping

needle. M. H. de Parville (*Comptes Rendus*, lxxxvii., 405) proposes to make use of this observation (which was originally made, not by himself, but by Mr. Blake, of New York) for the purpose of determining the local magnetic meridian, for the correction of compasses in iron ships, and for controlling automatically the indications of compasses. The writer has not as yet put his ideas to the test of experiment, but it appears to be his intention to do so. It is a little doubtful whether the results will answer his expectations.

On the Polarisation and Depolarisation of the Electrodes in a Solution.—It has long been known that in certain cases a metal is not polarised by the passage of a galvanic current, if it be immersed in a solution of one of its own salts. Becquerel made use of this property fifty years ago in the construction of a constant pile, in which a copper plate is surrounded by sulphate of copper solution. M. Lippmann (*Comptes Rendus*, lxxxvi., 540) has made use of his capillary electrometer for the purpose of studying this property in connexion with other salts and solutions, and has been led to the general conclusion that in order that an electrode may be depolarised it must be formed of the same metal as is contained in the solution. A salt depolarises only its own metal; any other metal is polarised. Hence it becomes possible electrically to detect the presence of a metal in a solution. Taking copper as an example, if we dip into the liquid to be tested a copper wire which we use for the negative electrode of a feeble current, it will be polarised if there be no dissolved copper; it will not be polarised if the solution contains $\frac{1}{5000}$ of sulphate of copper. It is possible thus to detect copper in a mixture of metallic salts. With a silver wire we can in the same way test for silver. The delicacy of this electric process has not yet been measured.

On the Influence of Pressure on the Length of the Disruptive Spark.—According to the experiments of Sir William Snow Harris, the length of a spark which an electrical machine or Leyden jar will give in air varies in the simple inverse ratio of the pressure. Later experiments—e.g., those of Knochenhauer—seemed to indicate that the above law is not true at low pressures. Mr. J. E. H. Gordon has published in the September number of the *Phil. Mag.* a description of the apparatus and method he has employed for the purpose of investigating the relation in question. Instead of an electrical machine he used a large induction coil, giving in air of ordinary pressure a spark of 17 inches, as the source of electricity. By means of his apparatus the ratio of the spark-length to the pressure for distances ranging from 6 inches to 30 inches could be determined. The result is that from a pressure of about 11 inches up to that of the atmosphere Harris's law approximately holds good—no variation from it indicating any other law is observed. For pressures below 11 inches the spark produced by a given electromotive force is much shorter than is required by Harris's law: or, in other words, the electromotive force required to produce a spark of given length is at low pressures greater than that required by Harris's law.

BOTANY.

At the close of his recent treatise "Ueber apogamie Farne und die Erscheinung der Apogamie im Allgemeinen" (*Botanische Zeitung*) Prof. de Bary sums up the relations of apogamy to the development and the existence of the species in which it occurs. It is evident in the first place, he says, that complete apogamy represents a morphological degradation, since highly organised members are lost to the course of development either without substitution, as in the case of the parthenogenetic *Chara crinita*, or with the substitution of the vegetative shoot, which is essentially nothing more than the repetition of generally occurring branching. If this conclusion be correct,

incomplete apogamy represents a degradation corresponding to the degree of apogamy, although it may have the appearance of enriching or perfecting the morphological cycle by the addition of special shoots to the regular embryo formation. The question also arises whether this morphological degradation has a favourable or an unfavourable bearing on the existence and formation of species, or whether it has any action either way. Sexual reproduction is regarded generally as favourable in this relation, and starting from this it follows *a priori* that apogamous forms must be considered not only as morphologically degraded, but also, according to the degree of apogamy, physiologically damaged, and threatened in their existence and development so far as these depend on reproduction. The phenomena in apogamous ferns and *Chara crinita* lead Prof. de Bary to the supposition that these forms are in the last stage of their existence—in the beginning of gradual decline—assuming that apogamy lasts, and does not again lead to engamy, on which point experience fails. The author's observations on *A. falcatum*, and particularly *Filix mas cristatum*, agree with this so far that the protracted formation of the first root on the shoots exposes the plants during this considerable period to the danger of destruction through injury to the prothallium, and in this they stand at a disadvantage when compared with the regularly produced fern-plants. In opposition to this must be mentioned the excessive prolificness in the most apogamous plants of a hardy, asexually-produced offspring: the luxuriant shoots of the prothallia of *Pteris cretica*, the fruitfulness of *Chara crinita*, *Allium fragrans*, and the plentiful production of bulbils and shoots in *Barbula papillosa* and *Ficaria* are cases in point. If the physiological damage in the above sense were a proved fact in apogamous plants, the excessive asexual reproductivity might be given as an interesting symptom of beginning decline and destruction. This has, however, not been proved. The doctrine that sexuality is favourable to the existence of species is valid for the object for which it has been so proved, and might with probability be applied to other cases, but it does not possess a general validity. Our knowledge of the being of sexuality is insufficient to justify us in ascribing to a species which has lost sexuality a lasting degradation, which cannot be completely removed by asexual reproduction. The injury resulting to apogamous forms, together with its consequences, remains therefore to be proved; but so long as this is the case there will lie in this phenomenon a strong objection to it.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Many extraordinary statements as to the "health-giving" properties of *Eucalyptus globulus* have recently been circulated, and "salubrious exhalations from the bark" seem to have been considered the chief influence diffused by this tree. Little or nothing has been said about the great value of the tree—viz., that of ready growth in marshy districts, the consequence of which is thorough draining of the ground. In Messrs. Bentley and Trimen's *Medicinal Plants* we find it stated that "some influence is also exerted by the emanations from the leaves, which experiments have recently shown have marked antiseptic properties and power of destroying the injurious effects of paludal miasm." This, however, the authors consider a secondary property to the power of draining the ground. The most recent account of the plant and its properties is that in the *Popular Science Review*, by Miss M. Betham-Edwards, but it is very diffuse and contains very little useful information. The illustration which accompanies it is scarcely sufficient for the determination of the plant.

The annual meeting of the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland was held during the second week in September, at Edinburgh, under the presidency of Prof. Balfour. The meeting was very interesting, and the Cryptogamic exhibition successful.

Our Woodland Trees, by Francis George Heath (Sampson Low and Co.), "owes its existence," the author tells us, "to an enthusiastic love of the subject to which it relates. It has, therefore, been written lovingly." Of the author's enthusiasm there can be no doubt, but something more than love is necessary in writing a useful account of any kind of trees. The coloured pictures of *leaves* and engravings of forest scenery do not go far towards imparting a knowledge of "Our Woodland Trees," nor do the very poor attempts at describing them. Most of the book is filled with the useless "loving and enthusiastic" writing which is characteristic of the author's former books on botanical subjects.

THE first volume of a series of illustrations and descriptions of *Familiar Wild Flowers*, by Mr. F. E. Hulme (Cassell, Petter and Galpin), is very unsatisfactory. The illustrations are badly drawn and coloured, and the descriptions do not help much in the identification of the plants.

WE have received the first part of *The Herefordshire Pomona*, containing coloured figures and descriptions of the most esteemed kinds of apples and pears, edited by Robert Hogg, LL.D., F.L.S. (Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club). The London agents are Messrs. Hardwicke and Bogue. The book is sumptuously printed and the coloured figures are excellent.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, October 17.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., in the Chair. A cast was exhibited of an Oxford ten-shilling piece of Charles I., recently described by Mr. Greville J. Chester in a letter to the ACADEMY. It now appears that the piece is not unique, and doubts have arisen as to its authenticity.—Mr. Hoblyn communicated a short paper on some unpublished halfpennies and a farthing of William and Mary; and Mr. Grueber on a follis or second brass of Constantine the Great, struck at London.—Mr. C. F. Keary read a paper upon the revival of a silver currency in Europe during the eighth century, A.D., with special reference to the earliest coinage of the Saxons, the sceattas. The view put forward in this paper was that there had been since the days of Carausius, or before, a Saxon colony settled upon the southern and eastern coasts of Britain, a district spoken of in the *Notitia Imperii* as the *littus Saxonum per Britannias*. It was further contended by the writer that this colony had handed on until the time when the sceattas were first struck the tradition of a silver currency, and that the sceattas were chiefly imitated from the types of the silver money of Carausius, who, it was said, had struck so many coins of pure silver with the object of gratifying the German colonists over whom he ruled.—The President expressed his dissent from some of these views, the discussion upon which was, however, deferred until the next meeting of the Society.

FINE ART.

THE GOLDEN PSALTER OF ST. GALL.

Das Psalterium Aureum von Sanct Gallen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Karolingischen Miniaturmalerei. Mit text v. J. Rudolf Rahn. Hrsg. v. Historischen Verein des Kantons St. Gallen. (St. Gallen: Druck der Zollikofer'schen Buchdruckerei.)

THE Carolingian Renaissance is an event in the history of art which has scarcely obtained the recognition which it deserves. It was a sudden and decisive step from modes of decoration which were essentially barbaric, to principles and methods derived directly from classical authority. Speaking broadly of the change, it might be said that down to the year 800 A.D., when Charles the Great was crowned Emperor of the West

and Head of the Roman Empire, Western Art was little better than a decaying tissue of traditions without life, and, except in a religious sense, without significance. Much has been written about the so-called Celtic style with its strap-work, its interlacements, its spirals, and its curious symbolism. But its great feature—that peculiar knotwork which underlies everything in Celtic ornament from a buckle to a stone cross—is by no means confined to the Celtic race. It may be traced equally on the Runic monuments of Reims, Vailly and Bazoches in France, on those of Kirkmichael in the Isle of Man, and in the Visigothic remains of Spain. It is found in Moorish and Chinese as well as in Irish ornaments of high antiquity, and, in fact, appears to be just such a method of decoration as would naturally be suggested by primeval modes of weaving in grasses or plaiting with thongs of vari-coloured skins. The contorted forms are said to be significant. The "Mystery of the Serpent" was a very ancient mystery, and doubtless had to do with certain motives of very ancient pagan art; and the zoomorphic elements found in early Christian ornament might be of considerable import as signals of mystical and esoteric doctrines, when open confession was attended with deadly peril. But there is nothing in plaits and knots that can be claimed as the distinctive property either of Christian, Barbarian, or Greek.

The real foundation of Carolingian art was not Celtic knotwork, or Hiberno-Saxon snakes and Visigothic fishes, though these were largely imported into it before the moment of the Renaissance. The artists who embellished Justinian's great temple of Eastern Christendom were the true founders of mediæval art. Western cloister-art was originally Byzantine. Many of the individual artists might be of the Celtic race, and practised hands were they at all manner of crafty and intricate ribbon-weaving with the pen and brush, as well as with the chisel; but even the Book of Kells itself, the great monument of native Irish skill, bears evidence of having been worked out upon a Romanesque framework. Whatever may be the details, the ground plan is not aboriginal. In the Alcuin-Bible of the British Museum, said to be a perfect facsimile of the one at Bamberg, the designs for the canonical tables are recognised instantaneously as Byzantine. So, on a closer inspection, are many of the details. In the two hundred years which elapsed between the labours of St. Columban and those of Alcuin, intercourse both with Rome and Constantinople had been incessant. Books and other works of art had been interchanged. Monks had travelled and conveyed the precepts of their craft from one *scriptorium* to another. The Benedictine community had spread its famous "Rule," and multiplied its congregations over the entire West of Europe from Monte Cassino to Canterbury. Learned and liberal foundations were not rare either in France or Germany. From the age of St. Radegonde to that of Hildegard, the labours of the copyist, and especially of the calligraphist, stood in the highest rank. St. Eloi of Limoges, St. Dagan of Keiran, St.

Dunstan of Canterbury, and others, are spoken of as skilled in the arts of goldsmith, glass-worker, painter, and penman. Whether Alcuin himself was so universally accomplished is not on record, but that he was a respectable scholar and a sound administrator is proved from what he did for each of the foundations with which he was in turn connected. As an educationist he was the soul of the age in which he lived. The celebrated Schola Palatina was of his origination. He organised the schools and even the general home-government of the Empire. Charlemagne, as the illustrious and mighty Frankish Emperor is usually called, was his pupil. The bishops of Lyons and Orleans, men invited like Alcuin from foreign lands, became his able and most intelligent coadjutors in this grand movement. Schools of various grades were established in almost every town and village of the Empire, and the most active and efficient progress was made in all the known sciences and literatures. Nor was art left unconsidered. *Scriptoria* were established, and their duties rigidly laid down and vigorously fulfilled. Four classes of skilled workmen carried on the labour of transcription and decoration of books as a regularly organised occupation. First, the simple writers, whether as copyists or as forming part of a large class under the dictation of a reader. Their supreme effort was to write legibly and correctly. Secondly, the designers of initials with pen or brush, in inks, colours, and metals. These were the calligraphists, or, in case of the golden books then in fashion, chrysographs. Thirdly, figure-painters and illuminators, who put in miniatures and borders, being proficient in the art of book-decoration as then practised, in its completest sense. Lastly, a class of accomplished men like St. Eloi or St. Dunstan—masters of every known art, whether architecture, glass-painting, enamelling, goldsmithery, bookbinding, or illumination.

Such was, so to speak, the apparatus for the great and brilliant revival of art which rendered possible, so shortly after an age of utter intellectual darkness and demoralisation as was that of the *fainéants* kings of the Franks, the production of a series of magnificent works like the Sacramentary of Drogon, son of Charles the Great and Archbishop of Metz; the Gospels of Lothaire; and the Golden Psalter of St. Gall.

The Byzantine taste for lavishing gold upon the pages of books had now thoroughly affected the whole of Western Christendom. Especially did the illuminators of those schools which had originated at St. Martin's of Tours and Luxeuil take up the splendid fashion. Gold-writing was the great feature of the Carolingian epoch. Golden and silver ornamentation for a time almost overcame the use of colour. One of the MSS. of Drogon is profusely decorated with the precious metals and one or two coloured inks. Fine emerald, pale tender azure, and delicate rose are the colours usually employed for the "enjolivements," while a dark rich purple or a deep rose is used to stain the leaves of the parchment previously to the application of the golden text. An outline of minium red systematically sur-

rounds the gold and colour, and a line of black the silver. As for the style of ornament, the knotwork appears in corners and terminals, but the zoomorphic ornaments are almost abandoned. Panels of beautifully-drawn classic foliage fill up the borders and the limbs of the great initials; and graceful sprays twine in and out of the slender frameworks. Such is the character of the ornament in the St. Gall Psalter. Unlike most of the St. Gall MSS., which take their character from the productions of Bangor, Lindisfarne, and Luxeuil, this beautiful volume clearly points to Aix-la-Chapelle, if not, indeed, to Tours, as the birthplace of its neo-Roman style, a style which develops from the Romano-German or Carolingian of the ninth century, culminates under the first three Otthos, and thence passes gradually into the thorough German of the twelfth century. Of the three distinct impulses noticed by Dr. Rahn in the contribution to Carolingian miniature-art named at the head of this article, it belongs mainly to the last. The first was that emanating from Luxeuil in the days of St. Columban himself, and produced by the contact of Frankish with Hibernian motives, the former remotely classical, the latter mainly barbaric. Of this premonitory impulse there is an example in the Sacramentary of Gellone, near Toulouse, now in the National Library at Paris. Its horrible symbolism and wretched drawing are both distinctly repulsive, but the work faithfully represents the age and its ideas. In Séré's *Moyen Age, et la Renaissance*, vol. ii., is a characteristic example of this MS. The Aleuin-work is decidedly superior. Even the famous Gospels of St. Sernin of Toulouse, written and illuminated expressly for Charlemagne and his Empress Hildegard by Godescalc, evinces a manifest advance upon the preceding stage. Curmer in his *Evangelies des Dimanches, &c.*, gives several good examples of this celebrated and interesting relic. The British Museum contains two or three MSS. closely resembling the St. Gall *Psalterium Aureum* in the style of its great initials. Harl. 2821 has an initial B of precisely similar character to the one given in Dr. Rahn's illustrations. Eger-ton No. 608 has other letters of the same description. A MS. in the Library of the Bollandists at Brussels gives also precisely similar initial letters, and Harl. 2820 repeats the initials of the Brussels MS. with most striking consimilarity. Dr. Rahn places the St. Gall Psalter after the time of Abbot Hartmut, who lived in the latter part of the ninth century. He considers the Folchard or Hartmut Psalter to be the first work executed at St. Gall of which we have any authentic account, and this Psalter he calls the second. "It is not known," he says, "in what relation of time and authorship to the codex just described this second masterpiece of the St. Gall school of miniature, the *Psalterium Aureum*, stands." For a long time it passed as the work of Folchard himself; hence the note which appears on its first page in a hand of the last century: "a Folchardo monacho scriptus." It is, however, quite impossible within our limits to retrace the peculiarities of the MS. or to do justice to the merits of Carolingian

miniature-art. The Folchard Psalter belongs to the third development, originating probably at the school of Metz under Archbishop Drogon. In artistic progress and in taste and culture the school of Metz surpassed most of its contemporaries. The MSS. still extant executed for Archbishop Drogon bear ample witness to the cultivated classic beauty of the work then produced. Examples of it are given in Curmer's *L'Imitation de Jésus Christ* and in Mathieu's *Livre de Prières*.

The present publication, we presume, is the one promised in Dr. Rahn's great work on the History of the Arts in Switzerland. A brief account of this same Psalter is given in that work (vol. i., pp. 133 *et seqq.*). No living writer, probably, is better fitted than Dr. Rahn for the task of elucidating the state of painting in Carolingian times; and accordingly the reader will find abundant detail as to the customs and costumes of the Romano-Frankish nobility, as well as ample information respecting the practical manipulation of tints and washes and the characteristic features of style. It is to be regretted that he has not said more about the nationality of this particular work. Notwithstanding the Saxon character of its figure-drawing, it seems to be German in the texts, German in the ornamental forms, and German even in the selection of colours. How the St. Gallen-stift came into possession of it is equally unknown with its authorship. After 924 the Library of St. Gall became that of the Imperial Court, so that donations of precious MSS. would probably come to it from the best scriptoria in the Empire. But as to the arguments whether it was executed in St. Gall or not, and whether or not it is the work of Folchard, or of the famous Sintram of the wonderful hand—"dessen Finger die ganze cisalpinische Welt bewunderte"—we must refer the reader to the essay itself. It is, however, not its intrinsic value as a decorated Psalter, but its position as a typical example of many-sided interest in the development of Carolingian art that renders the MS. under consideration worth the copious and elaborate commentary which the learned art-professor has devoted to it. In the amount of antiquarian research bestowed upon his subject—the close observation of art-peculiarities, and the wide range of comparison with other examples—Dr. Rahn surpasses most of his predecessors.

The essay is beautifully printed, on fine substantial paper in folio, with grand margins. The "Farbendruck" does very great credit to the St. Gall press which has produced it. The facsimiles are admirable. Taken altogether, the book is the result of enormous yet well-directed and successful labour; and although in some trifling matters we might venture to differ from the writer, we cannot but thank him heartily for his valuable contribution to a much-neglected portion of the history of art.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AT THE
TUILERIES.

(Second Notice.—The Later Schools.)

THE Italian masters are only exceptionally represented in the Pavillon de Flore. An altar-piece,

by Borgognone (11), the Madonna enthroned, surrounded by many kneeling saints, lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville, is evidently inferior to the genuine works of this master in the National Gallery. Of the Venetian views attributed to Guardi, *The Church della Salute* and *La Dogana* (129) is certainly genuine. It is a matter of fact, however, though not generally known, that this ingenious master was very cleverly imitated by the Venetian Bisson, in the beginning of the present century. Naturally most of his pictures pass for real Guardi—as, for instance, here, the *Piazza di San Marco* (132) and *The Church della Salute* and *La Dogana* (131).

The Dutch masters are of the greatest interest. Franz Hals is represented by no less than eight pictures, mostly first-rate, and of various dates. The earliest is most probably the dark but richly coloured picture, *La Petite Marchande de Harengs* (135), lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville. The artist's monogram is on the barrel. In the background is a view of the beach. *Le Joueur de Flûte* (136), lent by the same gentleman, is also life-size and bears a similar signature. It represents a boy seen in full-face, of twelve years of age, with a black cap. This picture belongs to a later period, as do also the portrait of an officer (140) seen full face, lent by M. Ed. André, and *La Femme aux Gants blancs* (138), somewhat less free in execution than usual, lent by M. Gustave Rothau. Very remarkable is (137) the portrait of Michael de Waal, founder of a Godshuis, and officer of the Corps of St. Adrian, lent by M. Charles Pillet. Two portraits only are dated: one (134) the bust of a man of fifty years of age, seen full-face, in dark colours, of the year 1635; the other (133) a woman thirty-five years of age, with a white cap, of the year 1644 (?)—both lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville. A *Tabagie* (139) represents four peasants, half-length, in the style of Adrian Brouwer, but probably neither by him nor by his master, Franz Hals. Among the other Dutch portraits two by Van der Helst deserve special attention: the Commandant Gideon de Wildt (141), in official uniform, holding a field-marshal's staff; and its yet more remarkable companion (142), the portrait of his wife holding a fan in her hand, both lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville. The portraits bearing the great name of Rembrandt do not here attain the superiority which art-history assigns to this master. Of special interest for students of Dutch art are (68) the portrait of a lady, seen nearly full-face, by Albert Cuyp; (207) portrait of a man sitting in an armchair, by A. Palamedesz, life-size, half-length, dated 1664; and (172) *La Dentellière endormie*, by Nicolas Maas, lent by M^{me}. Evans-Lombe de Bylaugh. She is seated facing the spectator, holding her glasses in her hand, near her open Bible. The subject is similar to the picture No. 232, *La Lecture*, in the Museum at Brussels. Interiors by Nicolas Maas are specially valued; not so, however, his portraits. W. Burger, therefore, expressed a doubt as to whether the works of two different artists had not been attributed to this master. The excellent catalogue of the Museum of Rotterdam is, however, no doubt right in saying: "Ayant beaucoup de portraits à faire il sacrifiait l'art aux avantages pécuniaires, et ses œuvres devinrent superficielles." The picture here shown is very carefully executed, and, in this respect, reminds one of those in the National Gallery, Nos. 158, 159, 207. But the choice of colours and the proportions are already in the spirit of his later period—in fact, both are united here.

A landscape (154), lent by M. G. Rothau, is ascribed to Philip de Koning. A landscape-painting is seated in the foreground at the upper end of a pool. The ground is somewhat undulating. In the background, on the right, is seen the Groote Kerk of Haarlem. The perspective, however, is by no means extensive, and the colouring has neither the clearness nor the freshness so peculiar to De Koning. In all respects this picture per-

fectly resembles in manner and style the two landscapes, Nos. 353 and 354, of the gallery at Cassel, ascribed to Rembrandt by the uncritical catalogue of Prof. Aubel, but now rightly restored to Roeland Rughman by O. Eisenmann in the new catalogue, conformably to the monograms R on 353, and R R on 354. I found on close inspection that M. Rothan's picture is also signed R, and I believe it to be a very characteristic work of this rare master and precursor of Rembrandt in landscape-painting. Two signed pictures by James van Ruysdael are also well worth notice: *Le Champs de Blé* (257), a very important work; and *Le moulin, Effet de Neige* (256)—both belonging to M. G. Rothan. By Solomon van Ruysdael, James's uncle, are a Dutch river (254), signed S. R., 1655, lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville; and a landscape (255), signed on a ship on the right "1650 S. R." (R and S contracted)—both of similar technical treatment. The pictures by Van Goyen—mostly signed, and dating from 1637 to 1654—excellent specimens of this master's work, are among the most attractive landscapes here exhibited. The two views of Dutch channels in daylight, by Adrian van der Neer (199 and 200), have not at all the importance of the similar pictures in the National Gallery (152 and 732). The picture No. 213, *Explosion de la Poudrière de Delft*, by Egbert van der Poel, is a replica by this master of the picture No. 299 in the Museum at Amsterdam; both bear the date of the catastrophe, 1654 den 12 October. The picture entitled *Personnages au Bord de la Mer* (296), wrongly attributed to Weenix, bears the signature of A. Cuip. *The Messenger*, attributed to Terburg, lent by the Baron E. de Beurnonville, does not convey the impression of being genuine. The composition is the same as No. 1,242 in the Dresden Gallery, a picture which likewise cannot be considered original.

J. PAUL RICHTER.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

"THE many advantages, in many ways, resulting from photography are yet but imperfectly appreciated; for its improvements have followed each other so rapidly that we cannot but expect many more, and are quite in the dark as to what may be its next wonder." This was written by Leslie in his *Handbook for Young Painters* more than twenty years ago, and improvements have still gone on "following each other rapidly" ever since, yet no such "wonders" as Leslie probably anticipated have been achieved. It seems curious, indeed, especially to the unscientific mind, that photography, which can do so much, should not be able to do still more. When it was first discovered men talked, as they now do about the electric light, as if it would soon supersede every other means of reproduction—as if even art was likely to die out before its superior attractions. The probability of being able to fix the colours of nature, for instance, was assumed to be almost a certainty; yet, strange to say, after all these years and innumerable efforts, photographers do not seem to have arrived much nearer to this result than at first. Processes are, it is true, put forth from time to time which claim to make use of such a discovery, but when investigated they are almost always found to mean merely the printing of one colour over another, a very different thing from fixing the colours of nature.

The limits of the art, as well as the degree of perfection to which it has been carried, are well seen in the present Exhibition of the Photographic Society, the chief fact of which seems to be the power that has been gained of producing successful enlargements of the negative. We have before noticed two magnificent prints, just published by the Autotype Company, of R. Elmore's painting of *Windsor Castle at Sunrise* and Poynter's *Israel in Egypt*. These are in many ways the most notable things in the Exhibition, for they show how valuable photography may be to the artist,

not merely by simply "taking the likeness" as heretofore of his picture, but by affording him an opportunity of making a monochrome transcript of it which can be reproduced by photography with perfectly surprising accuracy. The smaller-sized view of Windsor Castle, admirably printed in sepia, is certainly for artistic effect the most beautiful thing in the Exhibition. The enlargement of portrait negatives is not always so successful as that of those taken from pictures. There is apt to be a certain harshness, if the enlargement is carried to too great an extent, that has an unpleasant effect, such as we find in the two large portraits of ladies exhibited by the Woodbury Company and the Autotype Company, though it must be admitted that these are striking works.

Of views from nature, beside those by Vernon Heath, which are too well known to need comment, may be mentioned a series of very fine views in Wales, executed by the School of Military Engineering, Chatham; and a series, printed in sepia, by Payne Jennings, wherein various effects of light, &c., in the Lake Country are admirably reproduced. Such views as these, and many others in the Exhibition, may truly indeed be called Nature in monochrome. Of architectural subjects, we observed, there are but few noteworthy examples, except perhaps the immensely-enlarged doorway of Rouen Cathedral, in which the architectural details come out with great sharpness. Of portraits those by George Nesbitt are perhaps the most remarkable, especially that called *The Brigand*, the negative of which was stated to have been "untouched." If such results in portraiture can be got without working on a plate, it is certainly a pity to touch it. This, however, is not the general opinion. Most of the portraits exhibited show a considerable amount of artistic touching. Finally, it may be said that those who have not visited the Paris Universal Exhibition will be able to gain a very good idea of its various buildings by studying the twenty-three views of it exhibited by W. England.

MARY M. HEATON.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE hear that it is intended to hold during the winter at Edinburgh, at the Museum of Science and Art—a popular and admirable institution—an exhibition illustrative of the History of Engraving from the earliest times of the practice of the art down to the middle of the present century. By "engraving" is intended, in the present instance, line-engraving, engraving in stipple, and engraving in mezzotint; it being contemplated that the arts of etching and of wood-cutting shall find illustration in another exhibition. So greatly was the last exhibition held in the Museum of Science and Art appreciated—that of water-colour drawings by eminent masters—that there can, we think, be little doubt but that the interest of the Scotch public will also be evoked in the show now being arranged for; but we would venture to suggest that the period during which it is proposed to keep the exhibition open—a period extending over six months—is so long as to cause manifest inconvenience to certain collectors who promise to lend, and, what is even more important to the success of the exhibition, manifest hesitation among those who otherwise would gladly contribute. Surely a period of six months—preceded as it necessarily is by several weeks of preparation and succeeded by several weeks of gradual distribution—is a longer time than any for which reasonable collectors would prefer to part with cherished possessions.

WE made mention, a fortnight ago, of the early sale at Amsterdam of the collection of M. Ellinckhuysen. The better part of his drawings and engravings by Old Masters have now been brought to England for private view. The engravings include a fair number of etchings by Rembrandt and an almost complete collection of the etched work of Adrian van Ostade, together with many

specimens of the labour of minor Dutch artists little known and rarely collected in England. We think the quality of some of the etchings has been somewhat over-rated. The Rembrandts are not generally, we deem, by any means of the first order. The collection, however, offers certain points of interest. Among the mezzotints there is a print by J. Stolker—an artist who flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century—and among the drawings is the design in Indian ink which properly accompanies it. Both, it has been pointed out to us—and, indeed, reference is made to the fact in the Catalogue—are from that portrait by Rembrandt in our National Gallery described in the National Gallery Catalogue as *Portrait of an Old Lady in Black, with White Cap and Ruff*. It has pleased certain amateurs to consider this portrait—certainly one of the chief treasures of the work of Rembrandt in our national collection—as the portrait of Rembrandt's mother, but there can be little better foundation for this belief than may be found in the simple facts that Rembrandt painted his mother as an old woman, and that the personage now in question is an old woman. The picture, we have always considered, bears no likeness whatever to the two exquisite etched portraits—both the *Head of a Woman, lightly etched*, and the one *Au voile noir*, which are now generally accepted as representing the mother of the master. The identity of the person depicted in the National Gallery picture has now been established. The model, of course, was not the mother of Rembrandt. A note by Stolker, the engraver, at the back of his drawing, states that the model was Frances Wassenhoven, wife of one Edward Poppius, Protestant minister at Gouda. We may add that the drawings of M. Ellinckhuysen's collection have been this week at Messrs. Hogarth's, and will be next week at M. Thibaudau's. We may possibly have occasion to refer to them in another issue.

A LOAN EXHIBITION of unusual interest has this week been opened in Bristol; it consists chiefly of pictures and of china, and though little attempt appears to have been made to induce collectors at a distance to contribute from their stores, the possessors of fine things in the city and its immediate neighbourhood have been liberal in their loans. Sir Philip Miles has sent from the well-known collection at Leigh Court some six or eight pictures, on which great store has been set. Mr. J. W. Miles, Mr. Lewis Fry, and the Dowager Lady Mackworth, likewise contribute pictures by eminent old masters and popular modern artists. But it is probable that nothing will be seen with greater interest by the Bristol people than the assemblage of Bristol china, very remarkable specimens of which are lent by local residents in whose families they have remained since the period of their manufacture. Mr. Edkins, for example—the greater part of whose valuable collection was destroyed some years since at the burning of the Alexandra Palace—retains a tea-set of the highest quality, shown at the Fine Arts Academy, while Mr. Francis Fry (one of whose ancestors was a partner of Richard Champion, the manufacturer, during the period when the short-lived business was in operation) sends three vases: the three, we believe, which attracted so much attention some years ago when they were exhibited in London. Their probable money-value—about fifteen hundred pounds—may be taken as indicative of their rare excellence as specimens of a *fabrique* now much sought after by collectors. The exhibition also includes, among English china, examples of Bow, Chelsea, Plymouth, and Derby; and, among foreign, specimens of Dresden and Sèvres. An opportunity is thus offered to the Bristolians of which it may be hoped they will not be slow to avail themselves; and it is satisfactory to see an elegant building, of which but scanty and insufficient use is habitually made, now turned to the purposes of an important loan exhibition.

THE Exhibition of the newly-formed Arts Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which has now been open for a month past, is considered so far a success, both in the number of visitors and the sales of the works exhibited. Among the latter, it is curious to find, the most important pictures sold are by French artists.

THE Free Library in the same populous town, which was established nearly three years ago, is at last to be accommodated in a public building erected by the Town Council. This building is to accommodate also the School of Art, the Lough Gallery of Sculpture, and, if possible, the Antiquarian Society's Museum. The ground chosen is unhappily at present partly occupied by the Carliol Tower, one of the most interesting remains of ancient Newcastle, the future existence of which is thus endangered. There are, however, two plans for the new building, one of which—that by Mr. Thomas Oliver—has the inestimable advantage of preserving the ancient Tower, in which is a vaulted room—the meeting place of the Guild of Weavers, to which body was assigned the watch and ward of the part of the Town-Wall adjoining. The borough engineer's (Mr. Fowler's) plan, we are sorry to say, shows no respect for this interesting relic of the old capital of the North, and clears it entirely away. This gross vandalism, moreover, increases the expense; Mr. Oliver's design being practicable at little more than half the cost of that of the borough engineer, which is estimated at 20,000*l*.

MESSRS. PILGERAM AND LEFÈVRE have lately issued an addition to the Alma Tadema series of engravings. This is an etching by Mr. Leopold Lowenstam, in which that artist has excelled his former productions. The print is called *Pleading*, and represents a classic youth appealing—as one may guess from the action and expression of both figures, not for the first time—to a maiden who looks dreamily at us from the picture. The beauty of this face is perfectly rendered; and the different degrees of tenderness in the constituents of the composition—white dresses, white marble, and almost white sky—give the work a remarkable charm.

AN interesting account of the "Art Schools of New York" is contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* this month by W. C. Brownell, who is evidently well acquainted with all the bearings of the subject upon which he writes. Whether a great national art will ever arise in America is a question that only the future can decide. There are, it must be owned, very few signs of it at present, but it is certain that a growing desire for art-culture is being everywhere felt among the more educated classes in the United States. "Ten years ago," says Mr. Brownell, "there was very little attention paid to aesthetics upon the part of what is known as the general public;" but now, he tells us, "if anyone were to mention the one thing which popular feeling is deeply stirred about, it would be art." As the result of this feeling, which is partly enthusiasm and partly no doubt affectation, or the mere following of a fashion, a number of art schools both for male and female students have grown up in New York, and are making rapid progress. The most important of these belong to the National Academy of Design, built in 1860, which now has on its roll 175 students, including rather more men than women; but there are other independent schools, such as the Cooper Union School of Design, for women only, and the Art Students' League, formed in 1875. In all these schools it would seem that a greater individuality prevails among the pupils than is common in our art schools. The work may not be so good, but it is more the expression of the student's own view of the subject, and it is curious, according to Mr. Brownell, to note the variety of character, even of "whim," that appears sometimes in the drawings of the students from one model. The teaching, indeed, seems to be wisely directed toward making

the pupils teach themselves. A number of illustrations are given of the interior of these schools, showing the young men and women busily at work. We will hope that as an outcome of all this energy a truly great national painter will some day be produced by America.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* again makes its appearance this month as a double number devoted entirely to the Universal Exhibition. Its matter is sufficiently varied, however, as to subject, for we are offered articles on French painting, by P. Mantz; on Ancient Egypt, by Arthur Rhoné; on the Foreign Schools of Painting, by P. Lefort; on Roman Art and its Decline, by B. Fillon; on Armour and Arms, by E. de Beaumont; on the Middle Age and Renaissance, by A. Darcel; on the Sculpture of the Retrospective Exhibition, by E. Piot; on Art Industries, by M. Falize, *filis*; and, lastly, on the Water-colours, Drawings, and Engravings, by A. de Lostalot. Of these, the comprehensive article on Ancient Egypt, by M. Rhoné, is perhaps the most generally interesting, giving, as it does, an excellent survey of the part played by Egypt in the ancient world, and showing how at the present day even Egypt is passing from the realm of mystery into that of science. M. Benjamin Fillon's essay on Roman Art will also be likely to prove of service to students of the classical period, though it deals principally with Roman art in its decline, when instead of imposing its style on the barbaric nations it was adopting ideas from them, and itself beginning to descend toward barbarism. A number of illustrations, mostly of Gallo-Roman works, are given. With the exception of the finished drawing by M. Madrazo, from his painting in the Exhibition called *Pierrette*, we cannot, however, speak in warm praise of any of the illustrations of this number. There are three other etchings beside this, and an infinity of small engravings in the text, all passably good, but not of the high quality that the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* should strive to maintain.

Luca Signorelli and the Italian Renaissance, by Robert Vischer, is the title of an exhaustive study, or as the author calls it, an "Art-historical Monograph," recently published in Germany. Luca Signorelli is a master who has been exciting more attention of late than the older art-historians saw fit to bestow on him. Few of these, indeed, mention him at all, and Vasari, although he calls him "an excellent painter highly renowned through Italy," had evidently very little acquaintance with his works. These, however, show him to have been the greatest of the forerunners of Michelangelo, and, indeed, to have come very near that master in his knowledge of form. His works may perhaps be taken as the utmost expression in painting of the scientific aims of the fifteenth century. Prof. Colvin, it will be remembered, treated of this artist in an article published in the *Cornhill* in 1875, and Herr Vischer has before studied him in a biography which he contributed to Dohme's *Kunst und Künstler* in 1876; but the monograph he now puts forth takes a wider view of the subject than the limits of a biography would admit, giving an account, not only of Luca himself, but likewise of some of his pupils, assistants and copyists. A descriptive catalogue of his paintings, carefully prepared during three journeys in Italy, likewise adds much to the value of this work.

A SERIES of eight drawings by the distinguished Berlin painter Pfannschmidt have lately been exhibited at Stuttgart and have excited great attention. These drawings deal with oft-repeated themes from the New Testament—such as Dives and Lazarus, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, and the Crucifixion and the Resurrection—but the treatment is such that a new interest is awakened by them. Herr Pfannschmidt's drawing is chiefly distinguished by a grand severity of outline united to a true feeling for the beauty of human form. A printed pamphlet explains the intention of the artist in these works.

BESIDE the statue of Humboldt already mentioned in our columns, another work of importance has just been successfully cast at the Royal Foundry of Munich. This is the two colossal groups destined to decorate the pediment of the Augsburg theatre, which represent respectively the Muses of Poetry and Music, thus denoting the purpose of the building which they are intended to adorn. Herr J. Friedel, of Vienna, is the artist.

AN obelisk-shaped monument has recently been discovered at Greinberg, near Miltenberg. It is about seventeen feet in height, and bears the inscription:—INTER . TOYTOVOS . C . A . H . F . Herr Konrady was the fortunate discoverer. Various opinions exist regarding its purpose: some hold it to be a boundary stone between two German tribes (Teutons and a people whose name is not written out in full); others hold it to be a boundary between the Teutons and a Roman colony. A monograph on the subject is promised by Prof. Mommsen.

MUSIC.

THE programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was singularly diversified, containing, indeed, examples of nearly every school of musical composition. This statement will be easily verified by referring to the several items in chronological order. Of Bach there was the short Organ Prelude and Fugue in E minor, played on the pianoforte by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Of Handel, the air from *Serse*, "Ombra mai fu," made familiar to concert audiences by Herr Hellmesberger's orchestral arrangement, was sung by M^{me}. Patey, who somewhat unwisely transposed it from F to D. The symphony was Beethoven's No. 2 in D, which received a very spirited rendering, the tempo adopted by Mr. Manns in the first, third, and fourth movements being more rapid than that of many conductors. Mrs. Davison, a *débutante*, displayed a pleasing voice, and the evidence of sound training, in the aria "Selva opaca," from *Guglielmo Tell*, but her efforts were marred by a tendency to sing sharp. The modern Romantic school was illustrated by Schumann's beautiful *Concertstück* for pianoforte, Op. 92, played with correct taste and emphasis by Miss Zimmermann. But the pianist was most successful in Sterndale Bennett's *Rondo Piacevole*, a melodious trifle precisely suited to her refined method. The English style was further represented by the only novelty of the day, Mr. Walter Macfarren's *Pastoral Overture*, which was written for Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival in February last. The work is in the key of A, six-eight time, and is of a bright and tuneful nature, the harmonies being very straightforward and the score abounding in those streaming passages for violins so characteristic of English composition since Mendelssohn was accepted as a model. The overture was very warmly received, and the composer summoned to the platform. Those who accept Herr Richter as a correct exponent of Wagner's latest scores will feel disposed to question Mr. Manns's reading of the Trauer-Marsch and the Walkürenritt from *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. It would be presumptuous to assert that the latter is wrong in the view he takes of those marvellous tone-pictures; but beyond all cavil their effect under his bâton is something widely different from that under the Viennese conductor. Musicians will, of course, form their own judgment on this matter. An extremely interesting concert was rendered imperfect by the inclusion of a very foolish ballad, which, sung by M^{me}. Patey, evoked considerable displeasure. Protests have been so frequently made regarding the vocal selections at these concerts that we hesitate to say more on the subject. But surely the exercise of a little discretion on the part of the singers, or, failing that, of commendable firmness on the part of the conductor, would be sufficient to avoid the

possibility of hostile manifestations displeasing to those concerned, and especially to be deplored at a musical entertainment of the highest class.

ACCORDING to time-honoured custom Mr. Mapleson commenced his winter season at Her Majesty's Theatre with *Fidelio*, the cast being the same, with one important exception, as that of June last. Mme. Pappenheim is fairly satisfactory as Leonora, and, indeed, in one respect, she manifested an improvement on Saturday as compared with her previous assumptions of the same character. There was no longer that objectionable forcing of the voice beyond its natural capacity, to which attention was drawn at the time, and which, indeed, constitutes a grave defect in many dramatic singers of the present day. If Mme. Pappenheim would strive to give greater expression to *cantabile* and *sostenuto* passages, she would be more acceptable as a vocalist; her genuine dramatic instincts will do the rest. M. Candidus, who has, we believe, sung principally in Germany, was strangely advised to make his *début* in the part of Florestan; and any definite opinion on his merits must be reserved. The agreeable quality of his voice was, however, sufficiently proved, and, judging from the ease with which he vanquished the difficulties of the one air he had to sing, his vocal training must be very considerable. With the exception that the horns were defective in intonation—a result due probably to the low pitch—no fault whatever could be found with the orchestra under Signor Li Calsi; and the chorus, though somewhat weak, sang extremely well. Of the performance of *Rigoletto* on Monday, or that of *Faust* on Tuesday, nothing need be said. On Wednesday *Carmen* was given with Mme. Trebelli in the title-*role*. As might have been anticipated, her conception of the character differs considerably from that of Mlle. Minnie Hauk. The American *prima donna* studiously avoids the attempt to impart a specious refinement to Prosper Mérimée's heroine. *Carmen* is a child of nature, as free in thought and action as she is heartless, and as such we might suppose she should be depicted. But Mme. Trebelli is before anything else an artist, and with her the coarser features of the gipsy are gently toned down. The picture is less vivid, and therefore less repulsive, while in a musical sense the impersonation is a distinct improvement on its predecessor. In other respects the performance of Bizet's opera was generally commendable, but Mr. Mapleson stands in need of a leading baritone in the stead of Signor Del Puente.

MR. WALTER BACHE gives his seventh annual pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon next. The interesting programme will be selected from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, and A. C. Mackenzie.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* announces that Brahms is said to have just written a concerto for violin.

LAST Sunday was the fiftieth anniversary of Mme. Clara Schumann's first appearance in public as a pianist. On October 20, 1828, she, at that time a child of nine years of age, played at a concert in the Gewandhaus at Leipzig.

THE *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* states, we know not on what authority, that Joachim Raff is to conduct the next Leeds Festival, which takes place in 1880.

MESSESS. BREITKOPF AND HÄRTEL announce as shortly to be issued the second and concluding volume of Spitta's great work on Johann Sebastian Bach. The first volume was published so long ago as 1873, and its continuation will be anxiously awaited by musicians, for it is by far the most complete biography of the great composer that has been published.

WE have received from Mr. W. Reeves the *Life and Letters of Robert Schumann*, by Von Wasielewski, translated by A. L. Alger. As the

only complete and trustworthy work on the great musician, an English version of it is heartily to be welcomed, though the criticism of Schumann's compositions is at times somewhat superficial, many of the more important works being dismissed in a few lines, while of others nothing more than the dates of their production is given. The translation is on the whole well done, though it is occasionally capable of improvement. For example, in the Preface, "Mrs. Clara Schumann, who lives on the memories of her husband in the most dignified manner," is, to say the least of it, a singularly infelicitous translation of "die dem Andenken ihres Gatten in der edelsten Weise lebt." By a singular error, also, the name of the author is printed, both on the title-page and on the cover, as "Wasielewski" instead of "Wasielewski." At the end of the Preface it is correctly given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ashby (H.), Notes on Physiology, 18mo. (Longmans)	4/6
Barker (S.), Little Wideawake's Pictures, 4to (Routledge)	5/0
Blart (L.), The Two Friends, cr 8vo (S. Low)	7/6
Bright Sundays: Pieces for Sunday Readings, 12mo (Cassells)	2/6
Curling (T. B.), Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis, 8vo. (Churchill)	16/0
Dicks (Dr.), Geography and Atlas, Berlin Congress Edition, 12mo (Murray)	2/0
Dogs of Assize: a Legal Sketch Book in Black and White; Six Drawings by W. J. Allen, fol (S. Low)	6/8
Dumas (A.), Conspirators, cr 8vo (Routledge)	3/6
Ellcott (C. J.), Some Dangers of the Church of England, cr 8vo. (Cassells)	2/6
Ellis (M. W.), Little Bess: or, The Pure in Heart, 12mo (Sunday School Union)	1/6
Emerton (J. H.), The Structure and Habits of Spiders, cr 8vo (Trübner)	7/6
Family Physician: a Manual of Domestic Medicine, 8vo (Cassells)	21/0
Farrar (Dr.), Life of Christ, illustrated, 4to (Cassells)	21/0
Gant (F. J.), Science and Practice of Surgery, 2 vols., 8vo (Baillière)	31/6
George Eliot Birthday Book, 12mo (W. Blackwood)	3/6
Grant (Miss), My Heart's in the Highlands, 12mo (Chapman & Hall)	2/0
Grey (V.), Cecil Crofton's Repentance, 2 vols., cr 8vo (Chapman & Hall)	21/0
Hulme (F. E.), Familiar Wild Flowers, vol. I., 8vo (Cassells)	12/6
Jebb (R. C.), H. Jackson, and W. E. Currey, Translations, cr 8vo (Bell & Sons)	8/0
Knot Tied (The): Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations, 12mo (Tegg)	2/0
Lane (J. R.), Lectures on Syphilis delivered at the Harveian Society, cr 8vo. (Churchill)	3/6
Lang (R. H.), Cyprus: its History, its Present Resources, and Future Prospects, 8vo. (Macmillan)	14/0
Last Act (The): being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals, 12mo. (Tegg)	2/0
Leisure Hours with London Divines, by a Journalist, cr 8vo (Houghton)	3/6
Leslie (E.), George's Temptation, 12mo (Sunday School Union)	1/6
Longfellow (H. W.), Works, 11 vols. in box (Routledge)	21/0
McMichael (W. F.) and R. P. Smith, Examples in Algebra, part I., 12mo. (Bell & Sons)	3/6
Magnus (F.), Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, 18mo (Longmans)	1/6
Marshall (W.), Past, Present, and Future of England's Language, cr 8vo. (Longmans)	3/6
Mateaux (C. L.), Odd Folks at Home, 4to. (Cassells)	5/0
Mateaux (C. L.), Wee Willie Winkie, 12mo (Cassells)	2/6
Miller (J. J.), Songs of Far-away Lands, cr 8vo. (Longmans)	10/6
Morris (M. O'C.), Hibernia Venatica, with Photos, 8vo (Chapman & Hall)	18/0
Moulton (W. F.), History of the English Bible, cr 8vo (Cassells)	3/6
My Sunday Friend, 1878, roy 8vo. (Mowbray)	2/0
Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary, cr 8vo (Warne)	3/6
Our Blue Jackets: a Narrative of Miss Weston's Life and Work among the Sailors, cr 8vo. (Hodder)	3/6
Page (J. E.), Life worth Living: Thoughts on Christian Holiness, 12mo (Houghton)	1/6
Picturesque Europe, vol. III.: The Continent, 4to (Cassells)	42/0
Put to the Test, 12mo. (Maxwell)	2/0
Rimmer (A.), Pleasant Spots around Oxford, 4to (Cassells)	21/0
Secret Marriage and its Consequences, 3 vols., cr 8vo (Chapman & Hall)	31/6
Sergeant (L.), New Greece, 8vo (Cassells)	21/0
Skelton (J.), Essays in Romance and Studies from Life, 8vo (W. Blackwood)	15/0
Slatter (J.), Student's Gospel Harmony, 8vo (W. Gardner)	12/6
Stoker (G.), With the Unspeaking; or, Two Years' Campaigning in European and Asiatic Turkey, cr 8vo (Chapman & Hall)	2/6
Thomas (J. W.), Treatise on Coal, Mine Gases, and Ventilation, cr 8vo (Longmans)	10/6
Van Laun (H.), French Revolutionary Epoch, 2 vols., 8vo (Cassells)	24/0
Walford (E.), Pleasant Days in Pleasant Places, cr 8vo (Hardwicke)	5/0
Who Wrote It? a Dictionary of Common Poetical Quotations, 12mo (Bell & Sons)	2/6

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LANG'S CYPRUS, by E. H. BUNBURY	395
MOULTON AND STOUTON ON THE ENGLISH BIBLE, by the Rev. N. POCOCK	396
ROBINSON'S CABUL, by ANDREW WILSON	396
FRANCIS AND COOPER'S SPORTING SKETCHES WITH PEN AND PENCIL, by the Rev. M. G. WATKINS	397
SAINSBURY'S CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, 1622-1624, by S. R. GARDINER	398
THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, VOL. VIII., by J. S. COTTON	399
NEW NOVELS, by FLORA MASSON	400
CURRENT THEOLOGY	400
NOTES AND NEWS	402
OBITUARY: David Laing, LL.D., by Dr. J. A. H. MURRAY, &c.	404
NOTES OF TRAVEL	404
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS	405
A PORTUGUESE BOOK OF AFRICAN TRAVEL, by O. CRAWFURD	406
SELECTED BOOKS	407
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Assyrian Names, by Theo. G. Pinches; Principal Shairp and Chaucer, by F. J. Furnivall	407
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	407
DRAPEL'S SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS, by Prof. A. W. REINOLD	407
WATTENBACH AND VON VELSEN'S EXEMPLA CODICUM GRÆCORUM, by E. MAUNDE THOMPSON	409
CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE	409
THE RHIND LECTURES ON ARCHAEOLOGY	410
SCIENCE NOTES (PHYSICS; BOTANY)	410
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES	412
RAVEN ON THE GOLDEN PSALTER OF ST. GALL, by J. W. BRADLEY	412
LOAN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AT THE TULERIES, II., by Dr. J. P. RICHTER	413
EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, by Mrs. CHARLES HEATON	414
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	414
MUSIC NOTES, NEW PUBLICATIONS	415-16

Now ready, VOLUME XIII. of the ACADEMY, January to June, 1878, bound in cloth, price 10s. CASES for BINDING Volume XIII., now ready, price 2s.

All Back Numbers of the ACADEMY may be had from the commencement of the publication in October, 1869.

AGENCIES.

Copies of the ACADEMY can be obtained every Saturday morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. There are also Agencies in twelve of the principal cities of the NORTH and WEST of the UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in PARIS every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ACADEMY.

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 8
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4